THE INTER-URBAN SENTINEL

Devoted to the Interests of Tropico, Burbank and Glendale Valley

VOL. I. TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1911. No. 8.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES HOLD REGULAR BUSINESS MEETING.

Many New Ordinances Read. Speed of Vehicles, Prohibition and License Ordinances Specially Interesting.

Board met in regular session at the City Hall in the Tropico Bank building at 7:00 p.m., Thursday, April 13.

Present: Bancroft, Richardson, Ritchhouse and Webster.

Absent: Hobbs.

Minutes of last regular and adjourned meetings read and approved as read.

Ordinance for licensing and regulating certain kinds of business in the City of Tropico, etc., read a second time.

Ordinance fixing license rate for selling goods and merchandise at auction, at $3 per day.

License rate for billiard hall or poolroom, $1.50 per table. Hall to be closed Sundays and from 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. every week day; minors under 18 to be excluded; license to issue only on permit of the Board.

For business of dealing in or peddling medicine with use of music, speech, etc., $2.00 per day.

For conducting street stand for selling goods, wares and merchandise $1 per month.

For peddling fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, ice, or milk or goods, wares or merchandise by person not conducting regular place of business, $3.00 per quarter, for each wagon, cart, or basket, etc.

For carrying on business of selling goods, wares, or merchandise, etc., groceries, meats, fish, fruits or vegetables, to persons not engaged in such lines in Tropico of business, whether by sample or otherwise, $3 per quarter.

Ordinance regulating speed of vehicles, and providing that a speed of greater than 15 miles an hour, shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $3.00 nor more than $100, read a second time.

Ordinance prohibiting sale of intoxicating liquors, read a second time.

Ordinance regulating the presenting, auditing and paying claims, read a first time.

Adjourned to 7:30 p. m. Friday, April 14.

PRESBYTERIANS OF TROPICO CALL A PASTOR.

The call of Rev. C. Blanchard Hatch, by the congregation of the Tropico Presbyterian Church to serve as their pastor, was taken to Presbytery by Commissioners F. C. Richardson and N. C. Burch, on Wednesday last. The call was presented by Mr. Richardson with appropriate remarks, and promptly confirmed. By the terms of the call Rev. Hatch is to have an annual salary of $1000 and a month's vacation every year of his pastorate. The installation service will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, April 20th. Rev. Dr. Ward of Glendale will preside. Rev. Dr. Wishart of Los Angeles will preach the installation sermon. Rev. Dr. Gordon of Los Angeles is to charge the pastor, and Rev. H. C. Shoemaker to address the people.

This service will be highly interesting and very impressive; an event in the church life of Tropico long to be remembered, and, occurring as it does in the morning of a mid-week day, all church-goers and non-church-goers of the city should take the opportunity to be present.

It is the part of good citizenship to encourage church work in the community, and to enable the distinguished men from Los Angeles to take back with them a good word for Tropico, nothing could do more to that end than to show them that the people of the city are alive in such matters.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

What will be known as the Frank & Ripley Printing Company was established this week in Tropico, the office being over the Tropico Market. Messrs. Wayne V. Frank and Noble J. Ripley are the two gentlemen who will conduct the business. They are recently from Pueblo, Colorado, and have lately taken up their residence on Reposia Court.

This week they have been fitting up their office with printing machinery, type and all the modern printing conveniences and will be prepared in a few days to turn out any first-class job work which the trade demands. Thus is added another business to Tropico, and two enterprising young men join its ranks of citizens.

Mr. Don Erskine, of Brand Boulevard Tropico, is doing some artistic lettering for the Sentinel and Chamber of Commerce on their windows in the Tropico Bank building.

LOCAL NOTES AND BRIEFS

Carney fits feet. 228½ Fourth street, Glendale.

A full line of films and kodak supplies at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

Try Nyal's Cherry Compound for coughs and colds. 25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

Wanted—Girls at the factory of the Los Angeles Basket Company. Phone Sunset Glendale 140-R. Home, Glendale 434.

Sewing machines sold on easy monthly or weekly payments. Liberal discount for cash. Look for the red S. 1102 Fourth Street, Glendale. E. J. UPHAM.

"Ironing made easy." The gas flat irons sold by the Tropico Stove & Light Co. have no equal. Can be attached to any gas fixture or gas stove. Complete with hose and heavy asbestos pad, $3.

Mrs. Chas. Ketchum and daughter, Miss Lillian of Berkeley were guests of Mrs. C. C. Chandler Wednesday. Thursday they were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. E. H. Weston.

F. H. Davis will go to Eureka, Cal., about May 12th to represent Miradero Lodge, No. 96, Knights of Pythias, of Glendale, at the Grand Lodge Convention, Knights of Pythias.

L. C. Rice of Tropico avenue has again gone north to Lindsay to receive and superintend the delivery of fifteen thousand orange trees now being shipped from the Rice Brothers Nursery on Cypress avenue.

Jas. S. Doud and R. E. Doney left for Wyoming Thursday. They will make the trip overland and are going with the intention of locating on a stock ranch near Ash Forks. Mrs. Doney remains in Tropico until the above gentlemen get located.

Mrs. S. E. Tuppen has sold out her Hotel Carling on West Second street in Los Angeles, and with her husband has removed to their three-acre ranch on the corner of Park and San Fernando Road, where they now propose to remain in the enjoyment of life in the new and progressive city of Tropico.

Order your ice by phone from Tropico Ice and Express Co. Mr. Van Meter now has two teams in the field and can fill orders without any delay. He makes a specialty of local and Los Angeles expressing. Phones: Home 523; Glendale 291.

H. Steelman of Eulalia street who has been out of town for several months is at home on a visit. Mr. Steelman expressed himself as pleased with the strides Tropico has taken during his absence. He heartily favors the incorporation of the city.

Joseph Root has sold his home place on Penn street to Mrs. E. Sibley of Oak Drive, Tropico. Mr. Root, with his family has removed to the small town of Kebo, in southeast Missouri.

There has been considerable talk of organizing a Knights of Pythias Lodge in Tropico. But arrangements have been made to have Miradero Lodge, No. 96, of Glendale, to represent Tropico and Glendale, the first and third Wednesday nights of each month, and will meet in Logan's Hall, Tropico; the second and fourth Wednesday nights in Knights of Pythias Hall, Glendale.

N. C. Burch is in receipt of a post card on the one side of which is a picture of Plymouth Rock, Plymouth, Mass. On the reverse is the following message from E. S. Ayres and wife of this place, now journeying in the Atlantic States. "Dear Uncle: We are here in Plymouth, and have seen about all the sights. This card is written as we are resting on Plymouth Rock. Yours truly, Ed and Fannie."

Sunday's Easter services at the Tropico Presbyterian church promises to be of unusual interest. A number of children will be baptised with the impressive ceremony of the church. The pastor's sermon will be appropriate to the occasion, the subject being "Jesus, after death." Special music is arranged by the choir, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. Stephenson and Mr. Harry Marple, and all are prepared for feast of music in consequence. "The Power of God," will be the subject of the pastor's evening sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Meyer visited relatives in Honywood Monday.

Knox-a-Cold relieves colds and La Grippe in one day. 25c boxes at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale.

M.B.Drake, the printer, has sold his home place on Reposia Court to Mr. [illegible] of Canada. Mr. Drake and family will move to Palo Alto.

Call at 1102 Fourth street, Glendale, for a good second-hand Domestic sewing machine. E. J. UPHAM.

The competition recently held at Weston Studio was won by No. 52. The winner is requested to communicate at once with Mr. Weston.

We exchange, buy and sell second-hand cook stoves, gas ranges, blue flame oil stoves and gasoline ranges. Tropico Stove & Light Co.

Nyal's Dyspepsia Tablets relieves indigestion and all forms of stomach disorders. Sold only at Miradero Pharmacy, Glendale

Mrs. A. A. Lloyd of 1266 Cypress avenue has opened up dressmaking parlors at her residence where she does all kinds of sewing at reasonable rates.

To celebrate the winning of the inter-class baseball championship the senior girls of High School, Glendale, entertained the boys at a luncheon on Friday.

R. Van Kolken, who gives his present address at 2710 Naomi street, Los Angeles, makes frequent visits to Tropico friends. As is the magnet to the needle, so is Tropico to all former residents thereof.

Walter T. Van Meter, brother of our expressman, H. G. Van Meter, drove from Fresno arriving here Wednesday morning. He passed through a snow storm in the mountains but enjoyed the trip thoroughly. He will assist in the express and ice delivery business which Mr. Van Meter is conducting here.

Mrs. Thomas Hammond of Cypress street is having a very pleasant visit from her mother, Mrs. Martha Johnson. Mrs. Hammond is greatly gratified with her mother's final determination to remain permanently in Tropico, and that they may be near each other Mrs. Johnson has bought a lot on Glendale avenue of Mr. Pratt, upon which she will build a residence in the near future.

Robert Wilbur, of Burroughs, Kansas, has returned home from a very happy visit at the home of his parents in this city. The "tie that binds" will draw him hither again in the near future. The Tropico lure is a sure getter.

J. A. Grant, the jeweler, has begun the erection of a five room modern up-to-date bungalow on Blanche avenue. Contractor Herron of Los Angeles is doing the work. The contract calls for the completion of the building by June 1st. Thus is added another permanent resident and business man to our delightful community.

FOR SALE—The beautiful bungalow, strictly modern in all its appointments, water, gas, electric lighting and sanitary plumbing, six delightful rooms, kitchen a model of convenience, on Gardena street opposite west end of Cerritos avenue, Richardson tract. Price $2800; easy terms. See B. W. Richardson.

Mrs. N. C. Burch of this city is in receipt of a letter from her cousin, Mrs. Emily Walker Stewart, widow of the late Dr. Stewart, for years an eminent Presbyterian minister of the Iowa Synod, dated at Capri, on the Bay of Naples, Italy. Mrs. Stewart is a lady of wealth and leisure, whose family residence is Fort Madison, Iowa. She is the winter's guest of a lady, known among old residents of Fort Madison, as Miss Kate Campbell, at the winter home of the latter high up on the side of Monte Solaro, and overlooking the Capri landing of the Naples boat. Misses Emily Walker and Miss Kate Campbell and Miss Gertrude Ayres were school mates at Steubenville, Ohio, in the old, old days. Among the interesting things Mrs. Stewart writes is that, on her return from Italy, she is coming to Southern California, the last great Mecca of all world-weary wanderers.

BURBANK NEWS.

Goldie Trout spent Tuesday in Los Angeles.

J. R. Hoist had a recital for his pupils on Monday afternoon.

Miss Ruby vose of Glendale spent Monday with Sarah Burton.

Miss Beulah Edgerly is spending her vacation with friends in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Tom King entertained with a dinner party Monday evening. Covers were laid for eight.

Mrs. Charles Fischer returned home Sunday after a two weeks' visit with her mother in Los Angeles.

Mr. T. L. Wilson, operator S. P. who has been ill for several days returned to work Sunday evening.

P. E. O. had their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Walter Smith Monday.

Mrs. B. A. Kendall spent the first of the week with her sister Mrs. F. Moffet in Los Angeles.

Easter services will be held at the Methodist church on Sunday morning. A good program is being provided.

Miss Wanda Griffin of Los Angeles is spending a few days with Blanch Shelton.

Mr. and Mrs. Koppes have recently moved into their beautiful new bungalow on Olive avenue.

Mrs. Colly Brown visited Mrs. Harvey Christian at her home in Los Angeles on Tuesday.

Miss Alice Thompson of Los Angeles is spending a few days with Miss Leadith Hanley.

a picnic on Wednesday at the river. They were chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. C. Thompson.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid of the Christian church was held at the home of Mrs. Graham on Wednesday.

A picnic was enjoyed by the members of Ruth Taylor's Sunday school class at Griffith Park on Saturday.

The Freshman of Burbank High had

Mayor Windham and the councilmen of Long Beach came out to see the aerial trolley with a view of having it placed at their beach.

Mrs. Ben Ludlow entertained Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dufur at a dinner Wedesday evening.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church were entertained at the home of Mrs. Charles Malone. A good program was provided and light refreshment were served.

Mrs. I. A. Burroughs entertained the Fleur de Lis club at her home on Saturday. A dainty repast was served. The decorations were carried out in the club colors, yellow and white.

Mr. George Wood entertained a number of young people with a dance on Wednesday evening in I. O. F. hall. He had his big phonograph there and the young people had a dandy time.

Lucy Schelling entertained the young peoples' class of Christian Sunday School at her home on Wednesday night. She was assisted by Grace and Blanch Shelton and Alpha Thedaker. Dainty refreshments were served to about thirty young people.

Mrs. J. W. Fawkes entertained at dinner Sunday Mr. Donald Barker, attorney, of Los Angeles, and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and friend, Mr. and Mrs. George Darling of Hollywood, Mr. S. A. Conner of Los Angeles.

A base ball game was played at Fernando between Burbank high and Fernando high on Wednesday. The score was 18 to 10 in Fernando's favor. Fred Lehman who was pitching got his hand hurt in the fifth inning and had hard work in pitching the rest of the game.

W. C. T. U. matrons contest was held at Glendale Tuesday evening. Miss Theo Beason and Mrs. I. A. Burroughs of Burbank took part in the affair. Miss Beason showed unusual ability and secured second place. A party of people from Burbank went to Glendale to encourage the contestants.

Tropico Mercantile Co.

Groceries

Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes

We are trying to give the people of this section an up-to-date store in every particular, both in regard to service and quality of merchandise.

We carry a complete line of Fancy and Staple line of Groceries as well as many imported eatables. Our prices are low, quality and service considered. Free delivery to your home.

So, should you get a pound of butter or sack of flour not as respresented, phone us and it is replaced at once. This is worth something to you.

If you are not trading with us, give us a share of your business.

Our stock of dry goods, notions and shoes is large and you will find it a great convenience for your daily wants.

Special for this week—Maple Grove or Santa Ana butter, 30 cents per lb; 2 lbs. for 55 cents.

Bank of Tropico

Paid up Capital $25,000

OFFICERS

President . . . . . DAN CAMPBELL
Vice-President . . . . . B. W. RICHARDSON
Cashier . . . . . JOHN A. LOGAN

DIRECTORS

DAN CAMPBELL — B. W. RICHARDSON
NORTON C. WELLS — ANDY STEPHENSON
W. H. BULLIS

OPENED FOR BUSINESS

September 12, 1910 with Deposits $5,000
Deposits February 23, 1911 . . . . . $67,000

Tropico Market

ANDY STEPHENSON, Prop.

Fresh and Salt Meats

MEAT THE VERY BEST

PRICES LOW AS ANY IN THE VALLEY

SUNSET 291 HOME 523

TROPICO, CAL.

Central Feed, Fuel & Express Co.

KIRKHAM BROS., Proprietors

HAY, GRAIN, COAL, WOOD; POULTRY SUPPLIES

SUNSET 355-J

1200 Central Avenue TROPICO, CAL.

100 feet above street noise and dust. **Modern, Forceful, Progressive**—27th year—always the leader. Enter any time. F-1850, Main 2305.

Edward King, President. Since 1884. **Hamburger Bldg., 5th Floor**

The Isaacs-Woodbury Business College

FARM PRODUCTS OF THE NATION

At No Time in the World's History Has a Country Produced Farm Products Within One Year with a Value Reaching $926,000,000.

Nothing short of omniscience can grasp the value of the farm products of this year, says Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in his 1910 report. At no time in the world's history has a country produced farm products within one year with a value reaching $926,000,000, which is the value of the agricultural products of this country for 1910. This amount is larger than that of 1909 by $305,000,000.

The value of our farm products from 1899 to the present year has been progressive without interruption. If the value of that census year be regerded as 100, the value of the agricultural products of 1900 was 106.4; that of 1901 was 112.7; that of 1902 was 119.1; that of 1903 was 124.8; that of 1904 was 129.8; and that of 1905 was 133. The year 1906 was an extraordinary one for agriculture, both in quantity and value of production. The value increased to 143.4, as compared with 100 representing 1899. In the next year, 1907, the value of agricultural products rose to 158.7; in the next year, 1908, to 167.3; in 1909 to 182.8; and in 1910 to 189.2, or almost the double the value of the crops of the ceusus year eleven years preceding. During this period of unexampled agricultural production, a period of twelve years during which the farmers of this country have steadily advanced in prosperity, in wealth and in economic independence, in intelligence and knowledge of agriculture, the total value of farm crops is $79,000,000,000.

A national asset amounting to $3,000,000,000 bushels, worth $1,500,000,000, is found in the corn crop. The exact crop in 1910 was 3,121,380,000 bushels, a crop that exceeds that of even 1906, the great agricultural year. It is greater than the average crop of the preceeding five years by 14 per cent.

A notable feature of corn production in 1910 was the growing importance of the South. This has been manifested in a small way in very recent years, but now the increased magnitude of the crop in that section, both absolute and relative to national production, forces itself upon the attention. Twenty-one years ago the South produced one-fifth of the national corn crop; now it produces one-third. The power that this increased corn production gives to southern farmers with respect to independence, release from buying feeding stuffs, in producing meat, and maintaining dairy and other domestic animals, is well understood, says the secretary.

The value of the 1910 corn crop while somewhat below the crops of 1908 and 1909, belongs to stories of magic. It can hardly be reckoned at less than $1,500,000,000, a sum sufficient to cancel in one year the interest-bearing debt of the United States ($913,000,000,) and to buy all of the gold and silver mined in all of the countries of the earth in 1909, and still leave to the farmers a little pocket money to buy automobiles or take trips to Europe. The corn crop, and corn is king, is a national asset in more than one sense. It is not merely wealth for the time being, but it is an asset of perpetual recurrence. Year after year, throughout the ages, stupendous quantity of corn, with incredibable value, can be produced. The worth in 1910 only three-fifths of the value of the corn crop; the wheat crop only two-fifths; the hay crop, less than one-half. All of the cereals, except acorn are together only worth allied steel and iron interests had in the latest census year (1905,) a production worth only 60 per cent of the value of the 1910 corn crop.

For many years the cotton crop was fourth in value among the crops, being exceeded usually by corn, wheat and hay. But in those days the price of cotton was very low. The crop of 1910 was worth in lint and seed, a round sum of $900,000,000, at the farm, or more than the corn crop was worth in any year prior to 1901, or more than the wheat or hay crop was ever worth. It is also worth $129,000,000 more than the crop of 1909. The day is coming when California's Imperial Valley cotton crop will add materially to the total of the country's cotton crop.

Hay takes wheat's place among the crops in 1910, with a value of $720,000,000, an amount which has been exceeded only once, and that in 1907, when the crop was worth $744,000,000. The value of the 1910 crop is 13 per cent above the average value of the preceding five years. The quantity in 1910 was 60,116,000 tons, and has been exceeded a dozen times. It is 5 per cent below the average crop of the preceding five years. The feeding value of the hay crop, however, is greater than its tonnage implies. Alfalfa has entered into the producton of this crop in recent years and has now become of itself a crop of large proportions.

The production of winter and spring wheat in 1910 aggregated 691,760,000 bushels, substantially the average of the preceding five years, whereas the $625,000,000 value has been exceeded only once, in 1906, although the crop of 1903 was nearly as valuable.

In quantity the 1910 oat crop was a magnificient one. For the second time in our national existence, the crop ran over a billion bushels—1,096,396,000 bushels, or about 90,000,000 bushels above the great crop of 1909. The crop of 1910 was 22 per cent greater than the average of the five preceding years. Its value exceeded 380,000,000, exceeded only by the crop of 1909. It retained fifth place, a position it has long occupied.

Next in order of value was the potato crop, which was exceeded in only two or three former years. With the exception of the crop of 1909, which was in a degree an over-production, the crop of potatoes in 1910 was the largest ever grown in this country—328,787,000 bushels. This was eight per cent greater than the average for the preceding five years.

Beet sugar production in 1910 was subject to vicissitudes of climate and other influences. A smaller area of sugar beets was planted in Colorado; there was a lack of moisture necessary to a full crop in Utah and Idaho; whereas the producttion of California, Michigan, Wisconsin and other states considerably exceeded that of 1909, partly due to three new operating factories. Five new factories will be in opration in 1911—two in California and one each in Colorado, Utah and Nevada. All acreage planted in 1910 returned beets excellent in both quality and quantity. The 1910 production of beet sugar was about 512,000 short tons, worth about $51,000,000, only a shade less than the value of the 1909 producttion, the record year. The cane sugar crop was about 347,000 short tons, an amount frequently exceeded in recent years. The factory value of the sugar was about $28,000,000, a value exceeded four times in previous years. In factory value the two sugar crops equaled $79,000,000. Adding the molasses syrup, beet pulp, and sorghum and maple products, the 1910 combined value of our sugar industry was about $97,000,000, or only $4,000,000 under the high-water mark of 1909.

	Quantity	Value.
Tobaco lbs....	967,150,000	$95,719,000
Barley bu.....	162,227,000	93,785,000
Flaxseed bu..	14,116,000	32,554,000
Rye bu.....	33,039,000	23,840,000
Rice bu.....	24,510,000	16,624,000

For transportation purposes and as a rough indication of the production of cereal crops, a statement of the total production of these crops in bushels is interesting. In no previous year has the production of these crops equaled the 5,140,896,000 bushels of the cereals of 1910. It was 13 per cent above the five-year average, an excess equal to about 4,500,000 bushels.

In value, however, says Secretary Wilson, the cereals of 1910 fall below that of 1908 and 1909, principally on account of the decline in the farm price of corn. The 1910 value of all cereals was $2,710,000,000, or about $230,000,000 below 1909, and $50,000,000 below that of 1908; however, it was 11 per cent above the five-year average.

The value of American farm products in 1910 shows both gains and losses in comparison with 1909. A gain of $130,000,000 was made in cotton lint and seed, $30,000,000 for hay, and $2,000,000 for barley. A loss was suffered in wheat amounting to $14,000,000; corn (price) $98,000,000; oats, $26,000,000; potatoes and wool, $23,000,000 each. In "all crops" the loss in 1910 from 1909 was $119,000,000. A gain was made, however, in the value of animal products, amounting to $424,000,000. It was a year of high prices for meat and animals, for poultry and eggs, and for milk and butter, and for these reasons the total value of farm products increased in 1910, $305,000,000 above the total value in 1909.

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"You say this is a new railroad?" asked the passenger.

"Yes, sir, brand new—first train ran last week," replied the conductor.

"One of Morgan's lines?"

"Not yet."

Mary had a little curl
That hung beside her ear,
But when she went to bed it hung
Upon the chiffonier.

"I thought you were going to put some money into hens this spring?"

"Well, don't you see me making a garden?"

MEALS FOR A WEEK.

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST

Grapefruit, cereal and cream, liver and bacon, waffles, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Beef bouillon in cups, baked eggs cheese, bird's nest pudding, tea.

DINNER

Clear gravy soup with noodles, brown fricassee of chicken, boiled rice, canned succotash, banana fritters with hard sauce, black coffee.

MONDAY

BREAKFAST

Oranges, cereal and cream, fish-cakes, fried mush, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Rice and cheese pudding (a left-over in part), succotash, warmed over; browned potatoes, cookies and canned peaches, tea.

DINNER

Yesterday's soup, blanquette of chicken on toast (a left-over), Boston baked beans, stewed celery, coffee junket with whipped cream and lady-fingers, black coffee.

TUESDAY

BREAKFAST

Sliced pineapple, cereal and cream, mince of liver and bacon (from Sunday), French rolls, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Barbecued ham, stuffed potatoes, Boston baked beans (a left-over), lettuce salad, cream cheese and crackers with orange marmalade, tea.

DINNER

Chicken broth (based upon bones and scrapes of chicken), beefsteak, stewed onions, sweet potatoes, cream puffs, black coffee.

WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST

Tangerines, cereal and cream, fried frostfish, cornbread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Cream cheese, golden buck (a left-over), sweet potato scallop, toasted cornbread from breakfast, hot gingerbread and American cheese, tea.

DINNER

Onion soup (a left-over), beefsteak pudding (a left-over), mashed potatoes, canned string beans, batter pudding with brandy sauce, black coffee.

THURSDAY

BREAKFAST

Oranges, cereal and cream, bacon, boiled eggs, graham gems, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Frizzled beef, boiled, with cream gravy; hot biscuits, lettuce and string bean salad (a left-over), crackers and cheese, biscuits and honey.

DINNER

Tomato cream soup, stuffed loin of veal, spinach, potato croquettes (a left-over), apple dumplings with hard sauce, black coffee.

FRIDAY

BREAKFAST

Oranges, cereal and cream, scrambled eggs in toast cups, risen brunette muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Breaded and baked sardines with lemon sauce, toasted muffins from breakfast, baked potatoes, celery and apple salad, crackers and cheese, cider jelly and cake, tea.

DINNER

Spinach soup (a left-over), veal scallop (a left-over), salsify fritters, canned green peas, baked prune pudding, black coffee.

SATURDAY

BREAKFAST

Apple sauce, eaten with dried rusk and cream; bacon and fried green peppers, griddle cakes, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON

Philadelphia scrapple, stewed potatoes, tomato toast, Swiss fritters with lemon and sugar, tea.

DINNER

Vegetable soup (partly left-over), larded and braised calf's liver, mashed turnips, scalloped tomatoes (part of the can used for toast at luncheon), sweet potato pudding, black coffee.

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ANCIENT INKSTANDS.

An inkstand that was probably in use three thousand four hundred-odd years ago is now exhibited in a Berlin museum. It is of Egyptian make, and is supposed to belong to the eighteenth or nineteenth dynasty, or somewhere about 1500 B. C., although its real age can be judged only approximately.

It is made of wood and has two compartments, an upper one provided with two holes, one for black and one for red ink, and a lower one for holding reed pens. The black and red ink are certainties; for some still remains, in a dry condition, within the receptacles.

Another ancient inkstand is supposed to have been intended for the use of a schoolboy. It would certainly hold ink enough for a schoolboy's needs; for it has no fewer than four ink holes. Both inkstands were found at Thebes.

WHERE GOLD ACCUMULATES.

In 10 years Russia has added $310,000,000 to its stock of gold, raising the total in the treasury to $704,000,000. Even France has been passed in the contest of accumulation; in 10 years the bank of France has increased its supply of the metal by $229,000,000, raising the total to $678,000,000. One year ago Russia held less than France, but in the interval the former has gained $66,000,000, while the latter has lost $63,000,000. It may be learned with some surprise that Italy has ranked third as an accumulator of gold since 1900, its stock having risen from $77,000,000 to $194,000,000, a gain of $117,000,000. Germany gained only a little over $5,000,000, while the Bank of England's increase has averaged only $3,000,000 per annum, or less than $33,000,000 in all. Its gold supply today stands just under $200,000,000, which is exceeded not only by Russia and France, but by Austria-Hungary, and is only $5,000,000 above Germany's and $7,000,000 above Italy's stock, while, of course, it is little more than half the amount held by the New York clearing house banks alone, to say nothing of the billion odd dollars that is retained in the United States treasury. Twenty years ago France held only $263,000,000, Germany $138,000,000, England $113,000,000 and Austria-Hungary the insignificant total of $22,000,000, against $227,000,000 today. At home, the New York clearing house banks and the treasury department have added $782,841,275 to their holdings in 10 years. —Finance.

NOTHING SERIOUS

Grad(reminiscently)—A fellow before marriage is generally dude.

Senior (reflectively)—Yes, and after marriage he's sub-dued.

"Bunt, why do you object to my manners?"

"For one thing you eat with your knife."

"Well, I have to—I'm left-handed."

U.S. HOTEL
Opp. U. S. Postoffice

168 North Main Street

John G. Althouse - Proprietor

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OUR CIVILIAN ARMY

Reasons Why Congress Should Pass the Bill Providing Pay for the National Guard in Proportion to Service Rendered.

O. Alexander, in Columbian Magazine

"I did not come to drill because I did not have 10 cents for car fare," said a young national guardsman, arraigned before the linquency court of his regiment on a charge of being absent from drill. "Two dollars fine," answered the major, not without sympathy in his tone. That sentence meant that the hungry youth, whose father was in the hospital, and who had hardly salary enough for his office work to keep body and soul together, would have either to raise $2—practically an impossible sum to him—or go to Ludlow street jail as a prisoner. He could appeal from the fine to the regimental court presided over by the colonel, but he knew only too well that his poverty was not a valid excuse, and that the appeal might mean more car fares to be taken from food and clothes and medicine.

Congress and the state cannot be too prompt in making some adequate provision for the maintenance of the National Guard. In view of existing conditions it is remarkable that, in the state of New York at least, young men are found willing to join the militia, and the fact speaks eloquently for the martial spirit of our American youth that the regiments are able to maintain the requisite quota. The only prospective reward for honorable service for the full term of five years is exemption from jury duty, and, while this is a privilege not to be despised, it is nullified to a very great extent by the dropping out or discharge before the term of five years in completed, of a large proportion of the enlisted men. On this important subject of premature discharges Adjutant General William Verbeck writes as follows, under date of January 11, 1911:

"I do not believe that the number of enlisted men who voluntarily leave the service before their term of enlistment has expired can be correctly styled, considering the circumstances, as being alarming. It must be in mind that the legislature, recognizing the fact that service in the state military and naval forces is purely voluntary, and that the conditions of such service must be such a nature as not to interfere with a man's vocation and livelihood, has framed the laws governing the manner in which an enlisted man may leave the service in such way as to allow great latitude in that respect.

"It should be borne in mind also that a very large proportion of the men who yearly leave the National Guard and Naval Militia do so because of unavoidable conditions affecting their personal business and residence.

"There were during the year ending September 30, 1910, 3,091 losses in the National Guard of men who left the service voluntarily by being dropped or honorably discharged before their term of enlistment had expired, this being approximately 20 per cent of the entire enlisted force. There were, on the other hand, during the same period 1,249 enlisted men who received full honorable discharges after expiration of term of service, and there were during this period 527 decorations issued by the state for long and faithful services for periods of 10, 15, 20 and 25 years. I am of the opinion that these figures, taking into consideration the fact that, of the losses shown above of men who did not receive a full and honorable discharge, a certain proportion were of men who had served the full period of their enlistment but who, for various reasons, had failed to perform the percentage of duty which the law requires as a requisite to the full and honorable discharge, indicate a healthy condition in the enlisted strength of the National Guard and that the men find the service pleasing and agreeable.

"This is especially gratifying in view of the fact that the demands upon both commissioned and enlisted strength of the guard have greatly increased in recent years, due to constant efforts to increase the efficiency of the force and train the guard upon lines approximating, as nearly as possible, the instruction given the regular establishment."

The closing statement of Adjutant General Verbeck, undoubtedly one of the ablest and most efficient officers that have ever held that position is significant in more meanings than one. Increased labor, effort and time the officers and men of the New York National Guard have given faithfully and ungrudgingly, while, at the same time, there has been no increase of compensation—or, to put the facts as they really are—no decrease of expense for the individual guardsman—as compensation at present amounts practically to nothing. To all intents and purposes, service in the National Guard, as at present conducted, is a self-imposed burden, with all the obligations, but without the pay or other advantages of service in the regular army.

If the soldier is maimed or otherwise disabled in the course of duty there is no military hospital or military doctor to attend him, as there would be if he were an enlisted man on Governor's island or in one of the harbor forts. He may lose his employment through disability thus incurred, and be entirely penniless, but there is no refuge for him except the hospital accommodations that are open to any poor person.

In the regular army there is inquiry every morning as to the health of the soldiers, and the slightest ailment receives attention at the hands of the medical staff. The officers of the National Guard have no way of knowing whether the men are sick or well, and in a city like New York, and other large cities of the state, it is very possible for a soldier, living alone, with nobody specially interested in him, to fall ill without being able to communicate the fact to his regimental superiors. In such a case, the unfortunate guardsman, while racked on a bed of pain, perhaps with the breath leaving his dying lips, may be served with a delinquency notice, summoning him to answer for absence from some drill of which he was unconscious, and perhaps, be branded in death as guilty to default by a regimental court.

This is not an exaggerated picture; for not long ago an ailing member of the National Guard was dragged from his home to attend a regimental inspection, and his death was the result. The civil courts, when appealed to, ruled that there was no redress for the snuffing out of a young life in this fashion, and that the military superiors of the victim had the right to do what they did.

The exaction of company dues, usually $1 a month, bears hardly on the less well-to-do, and that means the large majority of the guardsmen. When the system of choosing company officers by election prevailed, it was the rule to permit only those to vote who had paid their dues, and as the majority were commonly in arrears the officers were named by a small clique who had their own way in the election. As the injustice of this was felt more or less deeply by those of the enlisted men who had no share in the choice of officers, the method did not tend to create or maintain a proper esprit de corps.

The regulation recently adopted empowering the colonel in command to appoint the company officers, while it makes the colonel an autocrat, is a great advance for the better over the elective system. Colonels are not free, of course, from the human weakness of favoritism, but the colonel may be depneded upon, as a rule, to be proud of his regiment, and to be, above all, desirous to promote its efficiency, and to be sustained in that purpose by a competent staff of officers. Consequently the appointive system, which in the Twenty-second Engineers is preceded by a competitive examination, is a decided improvement over the old method. As the colonel also presides over and practically controls the regimental court to which appeal can be taken from the delinquency court, the colonel is in effect the absolute master of his command. It is but fair to say that, from the military point, this is to the advantage of the rank and file, who can usually find in their regimental chief ready and cordial sympathy in any hardship to which they are subjected.

Another form of hardship attendant upon company dues is the withholding from the rank and file of the pay awarded them by the state for their services at the annual encampment. There is no apparent justification for this. The members of the National Guard, officers and men, who were on duty at Pine Plains in 1910, know how arduous those duties were, and how faithfully they were performed under burning sun and pouring rain. General Frederick Dent Grant is reported to have spoken highly of the conduct of the state troops.

When the 10 days were over, and the enlisted men went to receive their checks, a demand was made upon them for the deduction from the checks of the amounts owing for company dues, and non-commissioned officers refusing to agree to this demand, which would have prevented them from bringing back any money to their families to make up for their absence from employment, were threatened with reduction to the ranks. In some instances the threat was carried out, but almost immediately after this action was revoked for fear of the scandal that would follow. Such incidents, with attendant ill-feeling and possible demoralization, would be made impossible by the abolition of the company dues, and the allowance by nation or state of a sum at least equivalent to the actual expenses of the members of the National Guard in attendance at drill and practice of marksmanship, besides the pay for the annual encampment. Brigadier-General, now Major-General Murray, commander of the coast artillery of the United States army, recently stated to the writer that in his view the organized militia ought to receive compensation for their services; not such pay as would lead men to join the National Guard simply for the pay, but enough to prevent the service from being a hardship to the men and their families. It can be safely stated that the average National Guardsman wants no more than this. He is willing to serve for nothing, provided he does not have to use the means that ought to be given to his own support and the support of those dependent on him.

It should be noted in this connection, that the state of New York does not provide all of the soldiers' military equipment. The olive drab shirt and the tan shoes, which are part of the uniform for camp duty, are bought by the soldier himself, and every national guardsman knows that a campaign like that of Massachusetts in 1909, or maneuvers like those of Pine Plains in 1910, put a pair of shoes "out of commission" and make the purchase of another pair necessary if the soldier is to keep in trim. In the Massachusetts campaign some of the New York boys walked on the rough roads barefooted in the rain, stubbornly determined to maintain the record of their commands, and not to have their names entered in the roll of "knocked out." That Massachusetts campaign spoke volumes for the stamina and efficiency of the National Guard, and proved that the boys of 1911 are no different from those who went forth to fight the battle of the union in 1861-65.

One effect of the present system is to produce class differences between different regimental commands. It is well known that certain regiments have a large membership of the "Golden Youth" to whom dues are a bagatelle, and who regard their regimental quarters as a rich men's club. For these, the harships of campaigning are softened by automobiles containing an abuandance of the luxuries as well as the necessaries of a pampered existence, and affording a rest to any stragglers who would otherwise be put down as missing. Their wealth also enables these comamnds to entertain press correspondents and have newspapers filled with the accounts of the commands, without automobiles, and unable to entertain press correspondents, pass unnoticed. In the Massachusetts campaign, for instance, the Twenty-second New York made a record surpassed by none for endurance, discipline and efficiency; but in the press reports it was almost unnoticed, while another regiment, composed largely of the wealthy class, filled column after column in the newspapers. "I do not care about that," said the colonel of the Twenty-second, in reply to a remark. "We have our record in the place where it ought to be—in the reports of the United States officers who witnessed the maneuvers." With all the proper expenses paid by the state, the difference between regimental conditions, due to difference in the wealth of the members, would be greatly and beneficially modified.

Adjutant General George M. Cole, of Connecticut, writes on this subject as follows:

"1. The National Guard of this state does not, at the present time, receive any compensation for services other than the regular state pay when in active service. A copy of the pay table is enclosed for your information.

"2. It is understood that all companies pay dues; but that, however, is a purely local matter with them.

"3. We have a large number of ranges throughout the state, the principal one of which is the state range at East Haven, and all companies are sent to some range for practice each year.

"4. It seems to be the unanimous opinion of the officers of the National Guard, and those who have its best interests at heart, that, under present conditions, the National Guard should now receive pay for their services. This question, as you probably know, was thoroughly threshed out at the last National Guard convention in St Louis, and was practically unanimously adopted and I heartily concur in its adoption, and approve the bill now before congress, and it is my opinion that the great mistake will have been made if this bill fails of passage.

There are two identical bills, one introduced in the Senate by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, the other in the House by Mr. Steenerson, of Minnesota. They provide that "under such regulations as the secretary of war and the national militia board may prescribe, the commissioned officers of the organized militia of each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall receive, in compensation for their services, other than at annual encampments, or in case of riot, insurrection of invasion, certain percentages of the annual rate of pay for officers of like grade in the army of the United States as is now or may be hereafter established by laws as follows: All officers below the grade of general officers, including officers of the medical corps serving with troops, 15 per cent and an additional 5 per cent to the commanding officers of all companies, troops and batteries; general officers and officers of staff departments serving with general officers, 5 per cent; provided, each such officer shall have performed at least 75 per cent of the duties prescribed by statutes or in orders by the commander in chief of his state or territory, or the commanding general of the District of Columbia, excepting for services hereinbefore excluded; provided, further, that no officer shall be entitled to such compensation until he shall have passed such examination as shall be prescribed for officers of that grade by the secretary of war and the national militia board.

"That each enlisted man of the organized militia of each state territory and the District of Columbia shall receive, in compensation for his services, other than at annual encampments or in case of riot, insurrection or invasion, 25 per centum of the annual rate of pay for enlisted men of like grade in the army or may be hereafter established by law, for attendance upon 48 drills or equivalent military duty prescribed by statutes, or in orders by the commander in chief of the state or territory, or the commanding general of the district of Columbia during any one year, or a proportionate amount for attendance upon any number of drills or equivalent military duty not less than 20; Provided that no compensation shall be paid for attendance at less than 20 such drills or equivalent military duty: Provided further, that the compensation provided for herein shall be computed and paid semi-annually as proportioned above: And provided further, that no compensation hereunder shall be paid to any enlisted man, except non-combatants, in the first year of his enlistment unless and until he hall have made a record score with the prescribed weapon of his arm of the service, nor thereafter unless and until he shall have fired the prescribed course of such equivalent as shall be prescribed by the secretary of war and the national militia board.

The requirement of a marksmanship record as a prerequisite to pay is highly approved by the National Guard officers and men. With the improved arms of the present day good marksmanship is even more important in battle than it was in muzzle-loading times. It is their very accuracy as well as rapidity that makes our present arms so formidable in the hands of trained marksmen while the untrained soldier handling such a weapon would not only waste ammunition, but more than ever be at the mercy of the enemy more skilful and therefore more resolute and formidable. It is said on excellent authority that the disastrous defeats of the French in the Franco-Prussian war were largely due to the better marksmanship of the Germans, who being conscious of their superiority in this respect, went into battle with a confidence that their opponents did not possess. They knew their shots would do damage, and felt certain that the firing of the French would not be equally effective. The Japanese victories in the late war were also due largely to superior marksmanship, as well as to better drill in other respects. It may be noted here that France and Russia, since their latest national defeats were given great attention to drilling their soldiers in accuracy of aim, and that Germany has increased her attention to this branch of military art. England encourages marksmanship on the part of her volunteer forces as well as the regular soldiery by frequent contests and prizes, and our neighbors of Canada, who now have a little army of their own, keep it busy with firing practice.

No foreign war is in prospect and never, since 1865, has there been less danger of civil strife, but it is always well to be prepared for war or civil commotion and President Madison said truly that "as a substitute for a large regular force in time of peace a disciplined militia forms an essential part of a republican system." This was never so true as today when the United States has become a world power, owning possessions in the eastern hemisphere, besides exercising a protective and to some extent a corrective supervision over the other republics of this continent, particularly those immediately adjoining us.

The expense of the National Guardsmen to Blauvelt and return for marksmanship exercises ought to be paid by the state, and this should not be confined, as now, merely to the dates when a company goes as a body. Either railway tickets should be placed with captains of companies for proper distribution, or the guardsmen, on evidence from the officials in charge of Blauvelt, should be compensated directly by the state.

It may be noted here that Connecticut gives reward in the form of extra pay to men who have made a good record in marksmanship. The pay of enlisted men of the Connecticut National Guard now classified or hereafter classified as sharp-shooters is increased 25 cents a day; as expert riflemen, or expert pistol shots, 50 cents a day; as second class gunners, 25 cents a day; as first class gunners, 40 cents a day; as gun pointers, gun commanders, second class observers, chief planters and chief loaders, 75 cents a day; as plotters, first class observers and casemate electricians, $1 a day under such regulations as the public calling for the use of troops as well as of ships, in which short and sharp work might be necessary, and as the present regular force is hardly sufficient for ordinary peace duty it is very likely that the National Guard would be called on for service obroad.

The best and indeed the only assurance against riot and insurrection is an effective National Guard. While the vast majority of the residents of our large cities support law and order, the dense urban populations also include many anarchists and others who are kept within bounds by the knowledge that the military is behind the police and ready with the rifle if the club should not prove effective. The National Guard is, therefore, the chief safeguard of life and property, and the efficiency of the National Guardsmen depends largely on his ability to shoot with accuracy.

In the state of Maine for each drill the privates each receive 25 cents; corporals, 35 cents; sergeants, 45 cents; first sergeants, 75 cents; second lieutenants, $1; first lieutenants, $1.25 and captain, $2. This is in addition, of course, to the regular pay for camp or maneuvers.

The National Guard is composed of excellent material. There is no good reason for speaking disparagingly of the fighting qualities of militia. Wellington's troops at Waterloo were largely militia; the American forces in the revolution included many regiments of militia. The battle of New Orleans was won by citizen levies, many members of which had never seen a foreign enemy.

The armies in the early part of the civil war on both the union and confederate sides were largely militia, and the gradual transformation from the original militia organization to subsequent commands famous in the narratives of Gettysburg and other memorable engagements is one of the most interesting features of our war history. The National Guard has the material; it is for the United States and the state to see that the material is put to effective uses, and that obsolete methods shall give way to a modern, progressive system, with schooles for training of officers, fair treatment for the enlisted men, and due encouragement of marksmanship—a qualification in which Americans have been foremost on land and sea, and in which they cannot afford to fall behind in this age of universal preparation for war, which, it is to be hoped may never come.

1. The officers and men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania do not receive any compensation for services, except when ordered on duty in the preservation of law and order, or during the annual encampments, which are always conducted for a period of eight days; for such service the commissioned officers receive the same rate of pay as officers for the United States army, excluding longevity pay and commutation for quarters.

	Per day.
First sergeant and sergeants of the staff	$3.00
Duty sergeants	2.00
Corporals	1.75
Privates	1.50

2. Officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania do not pay any dues, except where an organization adopts by-laws for its government, and in such cases may impose dues upon members. This, however, is not regulated by any law of the state, but is purely a civic matter within the organization. There are but few instances, however, in which men are charged a monthly or annual rate of dues.

3. The state of Pennsylvania has a state range at Mount Gretna, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on which the annual matches of the state are conducted, and where teams are selected from the several regiments and troops of cavalry to enter into competition for prizes that are furnished. For this tour of duty, the men composing the teams are furnished transportation, and receive the per diem rate of pay.

The rifle practice conducted by the several organizations throughout the rifle practice season, and for purposes of qualification, is conducted upon ranges that are either loaned or leased by the several organizations. In such cases men are furnished transportation from company funds, but no pay is granted them.

4. As to your question whether or not in my opinion the National Guard ought to be paid, I beg to say that I am clearly of the opinion that the increased burdens placed upon commissioned officers, and the increased demand for time and study placed upon enlisted men, warrants pay from the federal government.

Very rsepectfully,
THOS. J. STEWART,
The Adjutant General,
Chief of Staff.

"No permanent or effective National Guard or Reserve army, can be built up unless the members are adequately paid."—General Pearson, of Massachusetts.

"The members of the National Guard of Massachusetts receive no pay as such unless they are called out to special duty, such as fire, riots, etc., or unless certain individuals are paid for taking part in rifle competitions.

"Our law provides that each company organization shall be paid from the state treasury $1.55 per man per day for eight days of annual camp duty.

"The state has no shooting ground, but there are many ranges maintained by cities and one large, commodious range conducted by the Bay State Military Rifle association; there are some other private ranges.

"Our statutes require each city or town, where a company is located, to provide a suitable range on penalty of a $5,000 fine. To avoid this fine many cities and towns pay the target hire and pay the transportation for the men of the local companies.

"I am strongly of the opinion that no permanent and effective National Guard or Reserve Army can ever be built up unless the members thereof are paid and paid adequately, for the amount of training required is continually increasing, and as this training must be obtained outside of the time which each individual devotes to his business or trade, it is becoming more and more burdensome. Moreover, the organized militia, which comprises perhaps 1 per cent of the unorganized miltia, is doing the work which ought, in a republic, to fall upon every voter; that is, the preparation for service in war for the defence of the country.

"Very truly yours,
"GARDNER W. PEARSON,
The Adjutant-General,
"Chief of Staff."

THE GREEN BOOK ALBUM
May, 1911

The leading literary feature of THE GREEN BOOK ALBUM for May is a complete novelette based on Monckton Hoffe's charming play, "The Little Damozel." It is followed by a wealth of material of the liveliest sort of interest to all playgoers whether they be chronic or casual. Channing Pollock reviews all the latest metropolitan plays; Rennold Wolf tells a number of personal anecdotes and Donald Morris Jones opens a new department of entertaining chatter as "The Broadway Gossip." The sixth of Charles W. Collins' admirable series of "Great Love Stories of the Theatre" is concerned with "Adrienne Lecouvreur's Lost Illusions." Archie Bell in his "Anecdotal Histories of Great Roles," is concerned with "Carmen," and Winchell Smith writes about "The Fortune Hunter." A larger than usual selection of short stories gives variety to the contents of the issue which include, further, "At Home With Billie Burke," by Ada Patterson, "Picking Types," by Holbrook Blinn, "The Realism of Modern Stage Effects," by Frank D. Thomas, "The Ladies of the Chorus," by Glenmore Davis, "The Man In The Box Office," by George Jean Nathan, "The Actor Dramatist and Why," by Vanderheyden Fyles, "The Clean Play," by Joseph Brooks, "Thespia's Underworld," by Courtney C. Cooper, and "The New York Dramatic Critics," by A. First Nighter.

The story of "The Little Damozel" is told in novelette form complete in THE GREEN BOOK ALBUM for May.

Among the widely known theatrical journalists and players who contribute to THE GREEN BOOK ALBUM for May are Channing Pollock, Ada Patterson, Rennold Wolf, Charles W. Collins, Holbrook Blinn, Frank D. Thomas, Glenmore Davis, George Jean Nathan, Vanderheyden Fyles, Joseph Brooks, Margaret Illington, Archie Bell, Donald Morris Jones, and Winchell Smith.

One of the most diverting and successful magazine features of the year is the series of "Great Love Stories of the Theatre," which Charles W. Collins is contributing to THE GREEN BOOK ALBUN. The subject of the fact-story in the May issue is Adrienne Lecouvreur.

An unusually large number of complete short stories of the theatre and players lends diversity of interest to THE GREEN BOOK ALBUM for May.

The $tar-$pangled banner
Oh, long may it wave,
Where the big corporation$
Have intere$t$ to $ave.

Marks—Say, old man, did I ever tell you about th eawful fright I got on my wedding day.

Parks—S-s-h-h! No man should speak that way about his wife!

"Is your wife a good cook?"

"Is she a good cook? Say, I believe that woman could make something good to eat out of prunes."

INTER-URBAN SENTINEL.

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H. W. Melrose, Business Manager.

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TROPICO, CAL., APRIL 15, 1911.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers";
All adjacent fields of useful work are ours.

In order that the title of our paper shall convey an idea of the territory, towns, cities, and country it is our purpose to have it represent and serve, at a glance, we have concluded to give it the name it now bears: Interurban Sentinel devoted to the interests of Tropico, Burbank and Glendale Valley.

It is our earnest purpose to have the Sentinel give to every town, city and neighborhood adjacent to the City of Tropico, the place of its publication, Burbank, Casa Verdugo, North Glendale and Verdugo, such space for a fair and full representation of their business, and social matters, their local news, interests and improvements, as is possible. In return we expect a reasonably liberal patronage in the way of subscriptions and advertising, a return, we are glad to say, that is abundantly promised and assured.

Mexico's vice-President Corral is convinced that his place is an unhealthy one. He does not want to resign the place, but he would like to go to Germany just now that the hot season has opened down there.

That madman Roots, of Billings, Montana, who brutally killed his wife, shot three other relatives to death, and ended by blowing out his own brains, is by no means the first one to begin at the wrong end of a bad business. Had he begun where he left off he would have spared the Associated Press the necessity of sending broadcast over the country an account of a most shocking tragedy.

Champ Clark was regarded as a bit of Bourbon at the outset of his political career in Missouri, and as such it was a privilege we enjoyed in the old days to "pitch into him" occasionally. But he has evidently out-grown the toggery of that nearly extinct species of the genus politico, and now wears the fine-fitting clothes of a full-grown liberal, democratic statesman. For the sake of grand old Missouri, our old home state, we trust and believe he will wear them ably and to the Nation's credit and honor.

It isn't often the usually level-headed Herald of Los Angeles gets "called down" as properly as it does on the communication of Mr. John Hobbs, in another column of today's Sentinel. The Herald man must have emerged from his "blankets" wrong foot foremost, or from a "stormy session" with a deputy assessor, the morning of his abusive screed against the School Poll Tax Collector, resulting in his parting with the price of a half-week's meal ticket for the benefit of the State School Fund. Sure, it was not a circumstance well calculated to smooth the temper of a newspaper "hack" to have the price of a hundred 2-cent cigars lifted from his private fortune just to go for the schooling of a few dirty kids, and we must not be too hard on him. The appearance of the Herald's fulmination in the Sentinel is accounted for by its having fallen into the hands of its scissors editor, no doubt smarting under a similar grievance with that of his fellow of the Herald. Only think of it. There is an army of over a 100,000 of these victims of the School Poll Tax law; and their contributions to the state school fund is a pittance of $250,000.00 a year from Los Angeles county. We suggest that, instead of belittling themselves for this magnificent donation to the state's unrivalled school system, they get together and build themselves a Hall of Fame in glorification of their glad and glittering sacrifices.

STATE SCHOOL POLL TAX.

An article headed "Poll Tax Political Pap" published in a recent edition of the Sentinel, being an editorial from the Los Angeles Herald, contained statements that are erroneous and misleading and the author of the same must have had a grouch or at least is not acquainted with the facts in regard to the law on our State School Poll Tax. In the first place, the act authorizing said tax was not passed by any very recent machine-nominated assembly as I have been in this state over 20 years and have been paying said tax ever since I have been here. In the second place, "the expense of gathering said tax is not so great that but a small fraction reaches the slate." As a matter of fact, the expense is 15 per cent or 30 cents on every $2.00 poll tax collected, leaving $1.70 for the State School Fund. The impression is prevalent among a great many people that the assessor or his deputies get this 15 per cent. In the counties of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Alameda and Sacramento the assessors collect the poll tax and 15 per cent of all said tax collected goes into the general fund of the county where same is collected. Neither the assessor or his deputies get any per cent for collecting same but are obliged to make said collections while in the discharge of their regular duties as assessors, receiving therefor the salaries allowed by the legislature for such services. In the smaller counties of the state the county assessors are paid a certain amount for making the assessment and are allowed in addition thereto 15 per cent on all poll tax collected, the balance going into the state school fund. Out of this state school fund each Out of this state school fund each school district in the state is allowed its prorata of said tax money. In a few extreme cases this tax may work a hardship on some people, but has any one discovered a tax of any kind that appears to be just and equitable to all classes? We are naturally proud of our free school system as it is largely instrumental in making this country the best on the globe. Our schools are open not only to the children of our citizens and taxpayers, but to all who desire an education. Now what is unjust about a small tax of $2.00 per year for every male inhabitant of the state between the ages of 21 and 60, when you stop and think how many men there are in the country receiving all the benefits of our educational institutions, who do not pay one cent in taxes for the support of the same except the $2.00 poll tax? If the poll tax were abolished it would be necessary to raise money now collected, by a tax on all property. This county in the year 1910 collected $250,000 in poll tax. The editorial says "The tax is not only offensive but in many cases works real hardships." If the tax is offensive to any one it certainly is offensive to those who have it to collect, for the collectors must be prepared to meet all sorts of objections and abuses and be able to get the money. Any article like the one I refer to, only makes it more difficult for the deputy assessors to dicharge the duties they are sworn to perform, and as long as the present law is in existance, and as I believe works real hardships on a very few. I am heartily in favor of encouraging people to comply with and not hinder the enforcement of it.

JOHN HOBBS.

THE MATTER OF SOCIALISM.

How properly to adjust the relations of labor and capital and have them in righteous accord with the science of human duty, is the all-absorbing issue of the day. It is upon that issue that the Socialist party of America is rising and building. It is to a stand of one sort or another on that issue that the "progressives" of both the old parties are rapidly and inevitably tending. It is a most momentous issue, and it is as useless as it is foolish to seek to ignore it. The conditions of the times, of the relations of capital and labor everywhere throughout the land, demand that it have prompt and conclusive attention.

Socialists, even, are not agreed upon a plan of its settlement. Dominant in their councils is a class that proposes and advocates the subjection of capital to labor, to the utter extinction of capitalists as such, and the assumption of their places and powers by the community or state. Of course they mean a revolution; a revolution that may mean civil war, and what civil war means General Sherman truthfully told us at the beginning of the war of the rebellion. Two alternatives to this extreme are proposed. One is that all industrial questions over which capitalists and their workmen are in conflict, be submitted to a state, law-provided, tribunal or council of arbitration. The other is enforced co-operation of capitalists with workmen, or profit sharing between the "tool owner and the tool user."

While the mass of Socialist adherents favor the "revolution plan of settlement," there are many who are advocates of the arbitration, co-operation and profit-sharing plans. However, one political organization, the Socialist party, embraces the advocates of all the different plans. While in exclusive control of the extremeists, membership of the organization was slow of growth, at least here in America. With the introduction of the advocacy within its councils of plans more moderate in their proposals, and compromising in their terms, recruits have multiplied. But a final settlement of the perplexing controversy is still far in the uncertain future. Though all plans of settlement proposed are attended with serious embarassments we cannot but feel that the inate good sense of the American people may be confidently depended upon for finding a wise way out of them. Perhaps the most aid in that direction is coming from the National Civic Federation, though much is contributed by the illuminating writings and teachings of a number of able and effective writers and teachers of the profound science of human duty. Of the latter is Father John A. Ryan, a priest in the Roman Catholic church, and a teacher in St. Paul seminary, a theological school of that church. His book, the title page of which is: "A Living Wage. Its Ethical and Economic Aspects," is a book that every reading and thinking elector should not only read but absorb if he wishes to be just and fair to his fellowmen whatever is his station in life.

NOTHING THAT HE WANTS.

It seems a favorite pastime with many people of an inquisitive turn to fit a place for Theodore Roosevelt to now and hereafter occupy in the management of National affairs. Not only that, but to fit up the part he should play before the public. These people persist in misunderstanding Mr. Roosevelt, and refuse to take him at his word. If there is one and only one honest man in the United States of America, that man, in our estimation, is Mr. Roosevelt; and when he says to people who will have it that he is out for another term of the presidency, that it is not so, we insist that he be believed. Not because we want to so believe, but because the people of the country have a better and more exalted use for him.

Dr. Willis Baer's suggestive mention of Mr. Roosevelt, in his introduction of him to the Occidental audience, as "temporarily absent from the White House," was met by a silent but vigorously protesting shake of his head. At Spokane he spoke out plainly and forcibly: "It is the service done, not the title of the place held, that counts. And you won't, any of you, have to puzzle as to my motives if you will accept my statements at their face value. You haven't got anything I want, except your respect and good will; and all I desire is, so far as the chance arises where I am able to do so, to help you in any movement for the good of our common country. That is all I want." In these few words of unmistakable meaning, Mr. Roosevelt places himself exactly where everybody, except a lot of scheming politicians, wants him to be. That he can serve the country better in making lawmakers, judges and Presidents what they ought to be than he could if he had the power of appointing them, every intelligent observer well knows. When here in Los Angeles recently he gave his occupation as that of writer. Another term of the presidency would not add one whit to his honor; nor would it in the least increase his chances for useful public service. In his chosen field of service we have him behind the common people with a forceful quill in his hand and a fearless tongue in his head, and there we must keep him. Besides there is where he wants to be.

Women to the number of "thirteen" were elected to as many important offices in Colorado at the April elections in that state. It is to be hoped that the omen of evil commonly attached to the occurrence of the "baker's dozen" will not obtain in this case.

"Muckraking" has received a somewhat elaborate and illuminative definition at the hands of President Butler of Columbia University, to wit: "The wholesale assassination of political reputations, and all sorts of political murder."

Senator John D. Works, of California, is named as chairman of the Lorimer Re-Investigating Committee by the resolution offered in the United States Senate by Senator La Follette, on Thursday of last week. The Works of that Committee will have no use for whitewash of the Bailey patent.

Senator Root, of New York, has proposed an act of Congress for heading off the move of growing popularity, to elect United States senators by direct vote of the people. He proposes that such elections may be by a plurality vote of State Legislatures. It would no doubt bring an end to the disreputable "deadlock" business.

The legality of the Nation's action under the Roosevelt administration, in obtaining the Panama Canal Zone without consulting Congress, is to undergo investigation by the House, if Representative Rainey of Illinois is to have his way in the premises. The Nation's action in that instance was action by the Executive, and is not the first time the legality of Executive action under the Constitution demanded by the Presidential guardian of the general welfare, has been challenged.

A Chance to Save Money.....

You can save from 3 to 6 per cent. per month on your money! Now that sounds good, doesn't it? Let us tell you how. BEGINNING APRIL 1, 1911, I will use COUPON BOOKS, $5.00, $10.00 and other sizes if wanted. These I will sell at 3 per cent. discount, but the coupons will purchase their full face value in groceries.

For further information on this interesting subject, call us up and we will explain more fully the proposition. Three per cent. per month is equivalent to 36 per cent. per year! Where else can you get 36 PER CENT. PER ANNUM on an investment.

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A-1 Flour ¼ bbl.	$1.60	Best Creamery butter, per lb 35 cts. 2 lbs.	.65
A-1 Flour ⅛ bbl.	.85	6 Bars White King Soap	$.25
Suetene 3 lbs.	.40	2 Bars Nugget Soap	.05
Suetene 5 lbs.	.65	Western Star, Ben Hur, Fels-Naptha, Rub-No-More, Sunny Monday and 20-Mule Team Borax	.05
Kingsford Starch	.10	3 cans Old Dutch Cleaner	.25
Seeded Raisins, 3 pkgs.	.25	3 bars Sapolio	.25
Eastern Codfish, per lb	.15		
Ripe olives, bulk, per qt.	.20		

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GOOD FISHING

Upton Sinclair, at a dinner in Greenwich, said of the trusts:

"We are told that the trusts have brought business management to a finer point than the world has ever seen before. That is perhaps true. I have no doubt it is quite as true as the Ocean Grove man's fish story.

"An Ocean Grove man was walking beside Fletcher Lake one day eating a sandwich. As the sandwich, a 'college' one, contained too much bread, he flung the upper half into the water, and immediately a host of fish bubbled round it, and bit by bit it began to disappear.

"The Ocean Grove man had no fishing tackle, but just then his eye alighted on a blacksnake in the brush, and remembering that his grandfather had often told him of the blacksnake's skill in angling, he grabbed the reptile by the tail, ran with it to the lake and held it over the struggling fish.

"The snake, true to its reputation, showed itself a born angler, and the Ocean Grove man soon had forty fine fish. He declares that, a couple of days later, as he was passing the same spot again, something gently against his leg. He looked down and smiled. It was his old friend, the blacksnake, eager for more sport."

THE STORY OF EASTER.

Have you heard the wond'rous story
Of the day when hope was born?
How the Lord arose in glory
From the tomb that Easter morn?

How His loved ones, sad and weeping,
Early, ere the break of day,
When they came the Master seeking,
Found the stone was rolled away?

How their hearts so full of sadness,
And their eyes so dim with tears,
Heard the word of hope and gladness?
How was banished all their fears?

How an angel from the glory
Standing by the empty tomb,
Told to them the wond'rous story
Which has lightened all earth's gloom?

'Tis a story worth the telling,
Though 't has oft been told before.
Hearts today with joy are swelling
As we tell the story o'er.

Listen to the songs out-ringing!
Listen to the words of cheer!
Easter hopes and gladness bringing
To the sad and burdened here.

Saddened ones your vigil keeping,
By the graves where loved ones lay,
Lift your eyes so dim with weeping,
Wipe the falling tears away.

Christ has triumphed, He is risen,
Victor in the mighty strife,
And the grave, so long a prison,
Opens now to endless life.

Let us sing the wond'rous story
Of the day when hope had birth;
Sing it till the Easter glory
Floods with gladness all the earth.

"Husband, were you really visiting a friend last night?"

"I was."

"And was he really sick?"

"He was, and no wonder. He never won a pot."

FIRST COPPER ORE FROM ALASKA.

Most Important Shipment Since Klondike Days Gets Noisy Welcome at Seattle.

SEATTLE, April 14.—The steamship Northwestern arrived from Cordova, Alaska, last night, bringing the first cargo of copper ore from the mainland of Alaska, and was greeted with the noise and color befitting the magnitude of [illegible]. The Northwestern had been delayed by storm and on entering the straits was ordered by wireless to crowd on all speed to reach Seattle before dark.

Vessels in the harbor threw out their bunting and a launch containing Mayor George W. Dilling, President of the Chamber of Commerce J. D. Lowman, and a committee of business men went to the harbor mouth. As the Northwestern entered, flaunting all her flags, she emitted a long roar of announcement, and steamers, mills and factories along the harbor rim gave a noisy response.

Last night's cargo is considered by mining men to be the most important shipment from Alaska since July 17, 1897, when the steamship Portland arrived here with a load of gold dust from the Klondike placers. The ore in the Northwestern is from the Bonanza mine at Kennecott, the terminus of the Copper River railroad, and consists of 1100 tons valued at $225,000 in sacks.

The ore is 72 per cent copper, contains $25 of silver per ton and a trace of gold. The ore is on the way to the Tacoma smelter for reduction.

BANDIT HOLDS UP TRAIN.

SYRACUSE, Kas., April 14.—An unknown man boarded Santa Fe passenger train No. 5 as it left here at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He was heavily armed and pointed a revolver at the conductor, E. B. Reilly and Brakeman O'Leary. He robbed both men, obtaining only a small sum.

When he attempted to rob the passengers Reilly made a show of resistance and was shot twice through the shoulder by the bandit. The man then stopped the train and jumped off.

GOULD GETS LICENSE TO WED HAWAIIAN PRINCESS.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Jay Gould, son of George J. Gould, obtained a marriage license today to wed Miss Anna Douglas Graham, daughter of John Graham and granddaughter of Queen Lydia Kamakaha Liluokalani of the Hawaiian islands.

DRASTIC TUBERCULOSIS LAW PASSES IN COLORADO

DENVER, Colo., April 14.—The house passed to final reading the Hasty bill for the regulation of persons suffering from tuberculosis. All tubercular patients are placed under the direction of the state health authorities, to whom they must report. Physicians are ordered to report all tubercular patients to the health officials and landlords must report all tubercular tenants.

Health officers are given sweeping powers regarding the disinfection of premises occupied by tubercular patients.

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Dr. L. Wily Sinclair
DENTIST

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A GOOD child will be cross and tired if you take it to the city.

Delightfully natural are the child studies made at the

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RECIPROCITY FAVORED.

Canadian Agreement Sent Back to the House with Unanimous Approval.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Canadian reciprocity bill, introduced in the house Wednesday, was reported favorably to the house yesterday by the new ways and means committee.

The committee also passed favorably on the free list tariff measure, but will not report until today.

The Canadian reciprocity bill was taken up first by the committee and after a brief discussion Representative McCall, its sponsor in the sixty-first congress, moved that it be approved. This was done without division.

The free list bill, however, was not unanimously approved, the vote in committee having been a strictly party vote, the Democrats favoring it and the Republicans solidly against it. Republican members with Sereno E. Payne as spokesman declared the proposed bill was hasty and ill advised; that the measure had not been referred to the tariff board, and that Chairman Underwood and his Democratic colleagues on the committee had not sufficient data to show what effect the changes would have.

When the house met, Chairman Underwood submitted the report of the committee. The reciprocity bill will be called up today for discussion.

Opposition to the reciprocity bill from the same Republicans who opposed it in the last session developed quickly. Representative Daizell of Pennsylvania asked the privilege of filing a minority report.

BALLON RACE DATE FIXED.

KANSAS CITY, April 13.—The national balloon race will start from here July 10, according to arrangements completed tonight between George M. Myers, presidents of the local Aero club and the Aero club of America.

OF INTEREST TO PIONEER IOWANS

Mrs. Dr. Tholen's father, Mr. Shepard, of Fort Madison, Iowa, who, with his wife, is spending the winter with his children, on Brand boulevard, has handed us a copy of the Fort Madison Democrat of recent date, in which the result of the first election in Lee County, then a county in the Territory of Wisconsin, in which Fort Madison is situated and of which it is the old county seat, is printed, together with minutes of the first official business of the county then transacted. The election took place on Monday, April 3, 1837. One of the County Commissioners elected was Eben. Davenport Ayres, father of S. A. Ayres and Mrs. Gertrude Ayres Burch, of this city. One of the first orders made was an order permitting Joseph T. Douglass to keep a public house, for a period of one year, with the permission to retail spirituous liquors and wines "by small measure" during the same period, for which permission he was assessed a license fee of five dollars. This is not cited as a precedent for licensing boards of the present day to follow, however.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Miss Anna Augsburger and her music pupil, Miss Carie Stone, are to be congratulated over their narrow escape from a serious accident Thursday evening. Providentially they were let off with only the smashing of the left hind wheel of the buggy in which they were driving southward on the San Fernando road. The accident occurred opposite the bank, and resulted from an automobile collision and in the smashing of the buggy wheel in this wise. Mr. R. L. Andrews of Los Angeles was driving his machine southward along the San Fernando road and overtook the buggy at the point mentioned, when shearing to the right to escape collision with another car that came whizzing down Central and around the flat-iron angle there, struck the hub of the wheel and broke it from the axle. No one was hurt. Mr. Andrews stopped his car instantly, sent the damaged buggy to the shop to be repaired at his expense, and conveyed Miss Augsburger to her home up the valley.

AN HOUR AT PRESBYTERY.

In company with Elders A. R. Ballantyne and F. C. Richardson of the Tropico Presbyterian Church, the editor of this paper attended a session of Presbytery at the Boyle Heights Presbyterian Church, last Wednesday. His attendance was in the capacity of commissioner to convey to that distinguished body the call of Dr. Hatch to the pastorate of the Tropico congregation. While esteeming himself highly honored by the appointment, he could not but feel himself very much out of place in the meeting. However, he soon forgot "where he was at," and presently found himself deeply interested in the proceedings of the distinguished body of consecrated men. One of the questions to the discussion of which he listened intently was that of an overture to the General Assembly against graduation from certain theological seminaries into the Presbyterian ministry. He understood "Union" to be the institution aimed at. The meeting refused to recommend the overture. Another interesting episode was a hot canvass for subscriptions to the Pacific Presbyterian, proposed as the Coast organ of this Presbyterian Church, published at San Francisco. Under the leadership of Dr. Walker, the canvass appeared quite successful.

In connection with the masterful report of Rev. Dr. Fisher, on Foreign Missions, relating to missions among the Orientals, the Japanese Mission in Los Angeles came in for a large share of attention. It appears that the mission property is incumbered with a debt of some $3000. On motion of Dr. Walker the Board of Foreign Missions is to be urged to come to the rescue of this struggling colony of Oriental Christians.

On the whole, it was a very instructive and profitable hour. Among the good things enjoyed was a bountiful luncheon at the noon hour, served by the ladies of the Boyle Heights congregation.

TROPICO LOCAL BRIEFS.

FOR SALE.—One of the best lots on Central avenue, near corner of Tropico avenue on two macadamized sts. PHONE 516-J.

The Tropico Fuel and Feed Co., is changing hands, according to current report. Mr. McNutt, recently from Tennessee is the prospective purchaser.

Mrs. Eliza G. Normart, Tenth street, is having a visit from her sister, Mrs. Mary Normart, of Philadelphia, who is the wife of Mr. Frank Normart, a brother of Mr. James B. Normart.

George Cupp and family of South Bend, Indiana, and Ed. G. Cooper and family of Chicago, Illinois, are among recent arrivals. They expect to make their homes in Tropico, and to open at once a Western Branch of the South Bend, Ind., Clossit Co., laundry specialties, in or near Los Angeles.

TWENTY KILLED AND 100 INJURED BY TORNADOES

Wires Are Down and Only Meager Reports Are Made.

KANSAS CITY, April 14.—Although the weather was fair last night through the tornado-swept districts of Kansas, Oklahoma, western Missouri and northern Arkansas, the major portion of the telephone and telegraph wires are still down, and only meager reports of the death and destruction wrought by the storm Wednesday are obtainable.

It now appears that at least twenty persons were killed. The names of twelve of the dead are known. Four dead were reported from Meeker, Oklahoma and three from Plummerville, Ark., without names.

The list of the injured will number more than a hundred, including several who were reported killed Wednesday night.

The monetary loss in Kansas alone is estimated to be in excess of $600,000, and damage in other sections may bring the total more than $1,000,000.

Of the stricken cities, Big Heart, Okla., suffered the greatest damage. Three persons were killed there and sixty injured, thirty-eight fatally. At first it was reported eight persons were killed. All the injured from Big Heart were taken to Tulsa on a relief train where they are now in hospitals. Little of town was left standing.

Lawrence, Kansas, sustained the largest property loss of any Kansas town, it being estimated at $200,000. Seventy-four residences were wrecked and the street cars and electric lights put out of business. The city is still dark.

In Brown county, Kan., the tornado hugged the ground and residents lost over $300,000 worth of property. The tornado swept a clean path fifteen miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide. Eskridge's loss is placed at $75,000.

At Mountainburg, Ark., Miss Eva Stroud was killed while she lay in bed. The house in which she was asleep was destroyed.

THREE PERISH IN ST. LOUIS STORM.

Eight-Story Elevator Containing $750,000 Worth of Wheat Crashes in Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—A terrific wind, hail and thunder storm, accompanied by a downpour of rain, swept over the city late yesterday afternoon causing many thousands of dollars damage and indirectly three deaths.

The dead include a driver of a team of mules who, with his mules, was electrocuted by running into a live wire, a woman who succumbed to fright, and another woman who was killed in a runaway.

Houses were blown down in the outskirts of the city and in the extreme north end an eight-story elevator containing one million bushels of wheat valued at $750,000 was blown in the Mississippi river. Windows in the Bryan Hill and John Marshall public schools and two churches were broken by the wind and hail.

The damage was particularly heavy in the west and north sides and in St. Louis county where many greenhouses were demolished by the stones which measured more than two inches in diameter.

The city parks were denuded of plants, and flowers in the city's green houses were destroyed.

The storm came as thousands were on their way home from downtown. As windows in the street cars were broken, the excitement approached panic.

Persons in various parts of the city were reported stunned by hailstones, though no serious injury to any one from this source was reported.

The storm put an abrupt end to the American league game between the Locals and the Cleveland teams, when the steel flagpole was snapped by the wind and the players were driven from the diamond.

Telephone service was interrupted and reports from the stricken districts were received slowly.

The dead include: Harry Foster, electrocuted; Mrs. Regina Mayer, 70 years old, who was run over by her carriage. She was alighting when the horses took fright from the hail.

She was injured internally. Almost every manufacturing plant in the north side was left without windows.

FROST HARMS FRUIT CROPS IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY

SAN JOSE, April 14.—Indications are that the frost of the last two days has done considerable damage to the fruit crops of this valley. Reports from the foothill sections on the east and west side show that the frost has done no serious damage, but in the lowlands and along the water courses vegetation has been hit hard, the apricots suffering chiefly.

The damage to cherries does not seem to be great and it is impossible at this stage to tell how the cherries have withstood the frost. Peaches have probably not suffered more than the prunes, which is thought to be slight.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

San Diego Union: All sorts of causes have been assigned for the Socialist success at Berkeley. It was left for the San Francisco Argonaut, however, to make the discovery that the faculty of the University of California is largely responsible for the election of J. Stitt Wilson over Beverly Hodghead. That paper declares that "Berkeley has been a storm center of reform agitations, political, social and other," and that "even the university has had its part in initiating and promoting them." As a result, declares the Argonaut, "the seat of our state university is a veritable hotbed of Socialistic policies."

New York Tribune:—Ample credit should be given to the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives for cutting down an overgrown salary list and abolishing six useless committees. The saving of $183,000 a year in salaries may not seem of importance when the pressure for even the smallest bit of patronage to which the incoming majority has been subjected is duly considered. Democratic newspapers have reported that there were at least 50,000 candidates for the 500 places on the majority's "civil list." The abolition of 98 posts with salaries aggregating $183,000 was therefore an exhibition of Spartan self-denial which ought not to go unappreciated.

Fresno Sunday Mirror: The Republican is profoundly grieved because J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist, was "able to bunco the people of Berkeley into electing him Mayor over so good and well tested a man as Beverly L. Hodghead." Now, we take an altogether different view of the matter. It strikes us that for a community of "high brows" Berkeley has shown itself to be exceptionally intelligent. It has gone from Peeksniff to Tapley, and the change is in the line of progress. The Oakland Tribune, which has the advantage of proximity, expresses itself as follows concerning the result of the municipal election in Berkeley: "The Berkeley election was a rebuke to moral snobbery. It was sheer disgust at political prudery and hypocrisy that prompted the voters to elect J. Stitt Wilson. They do not believe in Socialism and they place little faith in the utopian promises made by the Socialist candidate. They wanted to express their disesteem for the mutual admiration society which assumed an attitude of moral superiority and on all occasions presented its members as being better than their neighbors. The election of Wilson was a revolt against self-righteousness. The Sadducees and Essenes joined forces and routed the Pharisees from control of the city government."

Evening Wisconsin: — Somebody who writes for the Providence Journal has been fatigued by a teller of stories. That is evident from the fact that he explodes under the caption, "Stories We Do Not Wish to Hear." The general trend of his observations has reference to the "good stories." He enunciates an opinion with which everyone will agree when he declares that some stories that are overwhelmingly funny at the first recital are less so the second time, and positively tedious after that. Perhaps he should have qualified his dictum by admitting that the banality of the many-times-repeated jest depends upon the length of the intervals between the recitals. There are occasions when a very old story auspiciously revived and given a present application is more effective than a brand new tale. But such occasions are few and far betwen. Stories are like razors, however, in being better after a rest. The Providence Journal philosopher undertakes to formulate instructions which shall assist the tellers of stories in avoiding the disesteem of their fellow men. On this head he says: "Don't bore your hearers. Don't tell all your stories at a single sitting. Don't make story-telling your business in life and yield at every chance moment to the temptation to recount a smart or funny happening. Don't betray too keen an enjoyment in your own recital. Don't repeat the point. Don't flounder around inartistically. Don't offend against good taste. And don't neglect a climactic ending."

Oakland Enquirer: Berkeley, California, has elected an avowed professor of the advanced theories and proposed practices of Socialism, to be its Mayor. Butte, Montana, has done the same thing. Both have followed the lead of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Berkeley is a highly-cultured residential city—the Boston and New Haven of the Pacific. Butte is a mining city of the western Middle West, without any other business but mining. Milwaukee is a large city of the agricultural eastern Middle West, but has industries of its own. How comes it that these three cities, so widely different in geographical situation, populations, pursuits, culture and all their surroundings, have done the same thing? Milwaukee, it is true, has a large foreign-born population, among whom socialism is supposed to propagate. But Berkeley has no such population. Butte's population is largely made of foreign and native miners, among whom Socialism and unionism are more than suspected of being prevalent. But Berkeley is not a Butte, and Milwaukee is not unionized to the degree that San Francisco is. True, Wisconsin is the home of Senator La Follette. But Montana was represented in the Senate by La Follette's political antitheses, Clark and Carter, and Marcus Daly and Augustus Heinze corruptly controlled its politics and its public officials, with the apparent glad consent of the people of the state. "Muckraking," "crank government," or "the reformers," therefore, can not account for Butte's Socialist Mayor, even if they be assumed in the case of Milwaukee or Berkeley. Ignorance? Are Berkeley's people that? "Wild and woolly?" Milwaukee is too far east for that. There seems to be but one thing in common with these three cities, viz., bad government. True, Berkeley has never been very badly governed. But California has been; Wisconsin was before La Follette was elected Governor, and Montana always has been. And Milwaukee and Butte both have been. The Socialist turnovers, then, in these three widely-separated, greatly-differing cities must be, as were the political turnovers in so many states last November, revolts against bad government—not the conversion of the mass of the people to the tenets and practices of Socialism. Who are responsible for that bad government? Who creates and maintains the Reufs and Schmitzes in every great American city, the Aldriches and Cannons in every American state? The Interests, then, are responsible for all that is happening in our politics all over the country. Yet, in the face of it all, they compelled the Senate to seat Lorimer, and Ballinger resigned only the other day! Will The Interests ever learn anything? Or are they so utterly stupid that they will drive us all to apparent advocacy of Socialism? Let them behave themselves, and there will be no further "spread of Socialism." Under present conditions many people seem to think the Socialists are worthy of trial—that they can not be worse than The Interests.

Louisville (Ky.) Post: Mr. Bryan was only thirty-six years of age when he made his famous speech at Chicago, which made him the Democratic nominee for President, in the memorable campaign of 1896. Since that time he has made three races for President and has lectured at hundreds of places in every state in the country. At present he seems to have given up all idea of personal preferment, but it is evident that he will make a stubborn fight to prevent the nomination for President next year of Governor Harmon of Ohio, or any other man he considers of reactionary leanings. Whether he is to remain as prominent a figure in the next as in the last fifteen years, is a matter of doubt, but there is no question of the fact that he has today a large following and that a man of such enormous powers of physical endurance and such an acute mentality is certain to influence public thought for some years.

Cincinnati Enquirer. — From Cape Nome to Cape Horn there exists unprecendented activity upon the adjacent waters and in the ports of the western coast of the continent. The delay in the settlement of Alaskan affairs by the Administration, the Courts and the Congress has not prevented an increase in the interest of our people in that northern territory, and, despite the hindrance to enterprises there through the conflict of interests and the difference of opinion as to policies, Alaska's trade grows with every year and permanency of business has succeeded to the fitful and rapidly changing affairs of a region once more only known as a site for mining camps. The rivers, bays and harbors of Alaska are now visited by many thousands of people annually, and the majority of them boast of settlements upon their shores that give promise of vast growth of commerce in the near future. Canada's Pacific is advancing at a most astonishing pace, and its inhabitants view with confidence the settling up of the interior of the country at a most rapid rate, while they use every effort to reap great results from the transcontinental lines which unite them with the Atlantic and Europe and have given them such an advantage in the Asiatic and Australian trades. It is not only across the Pacific Canadian enterprise is flinging its lines to carry out commercial plans, but down the entire length of the continent's western coast, pounded by the long swells of the ocean, the Canadians, backed by British capital, are seeking tonnage, and, if found sufficient, they place the vessels to carry it from or to the points desired. It is needless to tell our readers of what Washington, Oregon and California have done, are doing and promise to do in the tremendous growth of their trade upon the Pacific. The merchants and business men of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego have their agents and representatives busy north to Alaska, south to Callao and west to China and the Philippines. Railroads are being built along the coast and to the coast from the eastward in a score of instances, and in nearly every country north and south to the isthmus, and each and all of them, when completed, will be tributary to the commerce of the Pacific, and its expanse will bring return tribute to them. Balboa's ocean has been making history ever since he viewed it from the tree top on the summits of Panama, but never was it making it with such great influence upon the affairs of the entire world as it is doing at the present hour.

DOCTORS OPERATE TO STOP WOMAN'S DESIRE TO STEAL

OAKLAND, April 14.—At a local hospital yesterday surgeons operated on Mrs. Jean Thurnherr of Berkeley, who has been afflicted with kleptomania, and has recently been released from San Quentin, where she served a term for burglary.

A piece of bone one and a half inches square was removed from the skull, thereby relieving a pressure on the brain due to an injury she received in her youth. The surgeons are confident the operation will be successful in the desired result.

KANSAS STORM BLOWS DOWN HOUSES AND KILLS CHILD

HIAWATHA, Kas., April 14.—Jane Pelton, aged 7 years, is dead; Laura Brown, a school teacher, is seriously injured; Gladys Mellott, aged 8 years, may die; William Roberts has a broken leg; —— Zimmerman is badly injured and many others are less seriously hurt as a result of the storm near here Wednesday evening.

A conservative estimate places the number of houses blown away at a dozen. The damage will amount to thousands of dollars. Details are lacking because wire communication is difficult.

The storm visited the towns of Germantown, Powhattan, Baker and Mannville. At Germantown a man named Rosenbaum was struck by lightning as he was running from the barn to the house.

WORKMAN MEETS 'BOYS' FIRST TIME IN 50 YEARS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—An unusual meeting took place at the Palace hotel yesterday when three men who were boys together fifty years ago sat down to "talk things over."

They were Edward Robeson Taylor, former mayor of San Francisco; William Workman, tiwce mayor of Los Angeles, and Judge George Ainslie, former mayor of Boise, Idaho, now a resident of San Francisco.

It was their first meeting in a half century, when the three were schoolboys in Booneville, Mo.

HOUSE VOTES FOR DIRECT ELECTIONS.

Resolution Providing for Popular Vote on Senators Adopted by Vote of 296 to 16.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The house of representatives by a vote of 296 to 16, late today, passed the Rucker resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States senators. This is the first of the Democratic program measures passed by the house. It went through without modification and with a speed that brought protests from the Republicans.

The resolution as the house approved it, is in the form of the Borah resolution, reported out of the senate judiciary committee in the closing days of the last congress.

Republican opposition to the Rucker resolution arose because it did not contain the changes afterwards made in the fight in the senate, which assured to congress continued control over elections in the several states. After six hours of debate in which many demands were made for this change in the Rucker resolution, all but fifteen Republicans voted for it. The majority of them had stated during the debate that they would support the resolution because they were convinced the public wanted such a constitutional amendment submitted to the country as quickly as possible. Those who opposed the resolution on final vote were.

Republicans—Cannon, Mann, Illinois; Sanforth, Dwight, Malby, New York; Fordney, McMorren, Michigan; Harris, Lawrence, McCall, Wilder, Massachusetts; Hinds, Maine; Sulloway, New Hampshire; Utter, Rhode Island. Democrat—McDermott, Illinois.

Former Speaker Cannon, Rpeublican Leader Mann, and others of the Republicans who voted against the measure declared that its form was such as to threaten the federal government with the loss of control over senatorial elections in the state, given to safeguard the integrity of these elections.

NEW YORK POLO GROUNDS GRANDSTANDS ARE BURNED

NEW YORK, April 14.—Fire originating from an unknown cause swept through the National league baseball park (Polo grounds) at 155th street and Eighth avenue shortly after midnight, destroyed most of the grandstands and threatened the bleachers.

Sunset 201 J Home 334
Pulliam Undertaking Company
Claud O. Pulliam, Prop.
Funeral Directors and Embalmers
919-921 W. Fourth Street
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

Hotel Tropico
Everything New
Board by the Day
Week or Month.
Sunday Dinners a Specialty

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We have just laid in a new line of Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Shoes. A good stock of Men's Work Shoes
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Weight 1800 lbs
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Home 812 Sunset 314 R
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Regular Boarding and Transient Feed, Express, Moving and Storage. Remember Frank Showalter keeps this stable, and this stable keeps Frank Showalter.
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The First Electrician said: "A penny saved is a penny earned."
L. W. Chobe
"THE ELECTRICIAN"
Still believes this maxim. Alook at his window demonstration will convince you.
Fourth Street, near Brand Blvd
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Carroll's Home Bakery
Home Made Bread
FINE PASTRY
Orders 50 cents or over delivered
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Glendale DYE WORKS
CLEANING, PRESSING AND DYEING
Prompt and Satisfactory Service
Our Motto
OFFICE 330 BRAND BLVD
Glendale, Cal.

SCIENCE AND MAN

Power of a Man.

My scientific friend and I were regarding with admiration one of the great engines and generators in the metropolitan power station.

'How many horsepower?" I asked, voicing the question that comes naturally to every one at sight of an engine.

"I should say five thousand," he replied; "but we can get a better idea of it from the capacity of the generator. Just glance at that brass plate near you on the frame of the dynamo."

"Eighteen hundred amperes; two thousand volts," I read, wondering what that had to do with horsepower.

"The capacity of a dynamo," continued my friend, almost reading my thoughts, "is given by the product of the amperes and the volts, and is measured in terms of a unit called the watt, or more generally in terms of a unit one thousand times larger, or the kilowatt. The capacity of this machine is three million six hundred thousand watts, then, or thirty-six hundred kilowatts. Or, as the kilowatt is one and one-third times as large as the horsepower, this would make some forty-eight hundred horsepower. Since the engine that drives it is generally a little larger than absolutely necessary, its horsepower in this case will probably run between five thousand and six thousand."

"What is a horsepower, anyway?" I asked. 'I have used the term often enough; but have never known just what it meant."

"This unit of power," he obligingly went on to explain, "is, as its name indicates, about the power that can be steadily furnished by a good sized horse. More exactly, it is defined as a rate of doing work equal to thirty-three thousand foot pounds a minute, or five hundred and fifty a second. A foot pound is the work done in lifting a pound one foot high; so a horsepower engine could, for example, lift one pound five hundred and fifty feet high in one second, or fifty-five pounds ten feet high."

"What would be the power of a man, then?" I asked.

"It is difficult to say. For steady work it might not average much more than a tenth of a horsepower; but, strange as it may seem, for short spurts a man can do more than a horsepower. Thus, a one hundred and fifty-pound man can run up stairs for a few seconds at a rate of four feet vertically a second, or even more, and this would mean six hundred foot pounds a second, or well over a horsepower. If he was able at the same time to make use of his arms, he could probably increase this by half.

"But this must not be interpreted," he went on to say, "as meaning that a man is as strong as a horse; for, just as a man can exceed his normal power for short spurts, so a horse could generate several horsepower for a few minutes at a time. So it is probable that an excited runaway team is nearly if not quite the equal in power to a fair sized automobile with its twenty-odd rated horsepower."—L. I. Rose.

Human Sensitiveness

Experiments by Berthelot show that the nerves of smell are so sensitive that the odor of iodoform can be recognized in quantities as small as one hundred-billionth of a gram. In such a case the odor was distinct, although hundreds of years would be required for the substance to lose a thousandth part of its weight.

This indicates that the delicacy of the nerves of smell in detecting the presence of minute order as that of the spectroscope, and for this reason Berthelot has called attention to the risk of inferring from spectroscopic examination of the change from one element into another. The spectral lines of one element might appear in the spectrum of another, owing to the presence of an infinitesimal impurity.

Sapience Wonderful

The most striking thing connected with my school career," said the prep school graduate, "was a peculiar ability on the part of our commandant to detect the faintest odor of smoke in a room on his daily inspection. The school I attended was of the military variety, and smoking was a rather serious offense. No matter how much a room had been aired or fanned with wet towels previous to the inspection, the offender was always caught.

"After I had received my finishing touches and become a citizen I made so bold as to inquire from what peculiar dispensation of providence the ability was given to detect one molecule of smoke in a hundred cubic feet of pure air. The old boy smiled, and, binding me to secrecy, imparted the reason of his wonderful ability. Then he took me to a boy's vacated room and told me to wet my finger and rub my nostrils with it and sniff. Lo and behold!—where before there seemed no taint in the atmosphere was now detected that smell of old tobacco smoke. Since then I have taught school myself and have used the trick occasionally; for experimental purposes entirely, however.

"I have also sought the scientific explanation; but with little success. It may, however, be somewhat analogous to the process of tasting. You know it is impossible to taste anything that is not dissolved in water or is not a liquid itself. So the moisture on the nostrils must carry the small particles of smoke in a more or less damp state to the olfactory nerve ends, and thus make the smell more apparent. At least this is the only explanation I have ever found for the phenomenon.

"The same thing can also be used for detecting other odors, and I have found it useful on a number of occasions for this purpose, both in analytical chemistry when only a small particle of a certain material is available for analysis and in detecting faint perfume from flowers that are ordinarily quite odorless."

A Burning Glass in the Eye

In the front part of each of our eyes is a convex lens of great power and clearness. It acts exactly like a burning glass. If a person was made to look at the sun, say, for half a minute, his eye would actually start to burn up. The lens would focus the rays of the sun on the retina, and that part of the eye would immediately scorch and later would burn to a crisp.

This can happen, however, only when one looks at the sun directly or in a mirror. If one holds a pin between the sun and the eye and looks at the pin, although the sun is in a direct line with the eye, and although its rays are entering the eye, the eye is not hurt, because the rays are not focused inside the eyeball. This is the wonderful property the lens has, that of focusing objects at different distances. The means by which it does this are its power to change its curvature.

A New Cure For Nosebleed

In many experiments carried on during the last few years it has been ascertained that the mind controls to a wonderful extent the flow of blood to any particular part of the body. The following experiment has been tried as many as ten times by me, and has not failed once.

When the nose starts to bleed, immediately persuade yourself to believe you are running with all your might up the steepest flight of steps you can think of or up a high hill; that is, just think of doing either of these things and doing it fast. Think at the same time that you are carrying a heavy piece of baggage with both hands, and add thoughts of any other bodily exertion. You will be surprised at the quickness with which your trouble ends.

The explanation is that when we really start to run more blood is given to the arteries supplying the muscles of the legs than they were receiving while at rest. This has been proved. As the same thoughts in the mind produce approximately the same bodily effects, if one merely thinks to run, but does not run, the blood will go to the legs anyhow, and away from the head, as desired.

There are many common experiences of secretions started by thoughts. If one looks at a lemon and thinks of sucking it, his mouth immediately waters, and I have no doubt that many people who read this will have their mouths water from the simple readings.—Lawerence Hodges.

Three-Color Seeing

In a recent discussion before the Royal Society in London of the phenomenon of 'trichromic vision," the case of a scientist, known for his researches in electrical science, was described. When looking at the bright spectrum of sunlight, this scientist sees only three colors,—red, green and violet. For him there is no definite color in the part of the spectrum that appears to persons with normal vision pure blue. He can distinguish nothing of the nature of pure yellow in the spectrum. Reddish green would describe the orange and yellow parts, and greenish violet the blue parts as he sees them. In testing with colored yarns, the wool changed color to him when contrasted, although a normal sighted person saw no difference.

These facts show how different our favorite colors may possibly appear to some of our friends.

PROPOSED TREATY DENIED AS CAUSE OF TROOP MOVE

WASHINGTON, April 11.—President Taft moved swiftly today to squelch the latest Japanese war scare story.

Incidentally a member of the senate committee on foreign relations revealed some of the reasons which the president has given that committee, and the house foreign affairs committee for the mobilization of troops on the Texas border.

Through Senator Burton of Ohio the president made an emphatic denial of the report from Mexico City tha a proposed treaty between Japan and Mexico caused the movement of troops to Texas.

A dentist can make more money per "acher" than most farmers.

NECKWEAR WHICH ELIMINATES LAUNDRY BILLS.

Those girls who must consider laundry bills, and the number is small who do not, can have the most attractive white neckwear, and pay nothing for having it cleansed, because they can do the work themselves.

Blond lace and India silk mull are veritable treasures, as neither requires ironing, and both may be washed and renewed in a few minutes

Ties made of either of the these materials should be long enough to go around the neck twice, the first twist serving for the collar. To make this look best, a separate collar foundation of boned chiffon, such as may be bought at any shop, will be required.

For the tie itself, the whole width of the material is used, and twenty-seven inches, the most points is winner of the game, as a rule, is a good length, though it may be longer if desired. At each end should be a ruffle of simple lace of any width preferred.

The smartest and most becoming way of using a tie of this kind is to take one end firmly in the hands and pull the other end until both go on the bias so that each is positively pointed. Still holding this point, the tie is put around the throat twice, bringing the second wrapping with the ends in the front. The two are then fastened into a square knot, and the result is a jabot front, with a smart little knot at the collar. The most simple waist is thus given a dainty finish.

Washing the ties is merely squeezing them in soapy water and spreading them out evenly to dry. While they are still damp they should be patted and smoothed a little more.

Ironing unquestionably makes them look better, but it is not necessary. —New York Telegram.

FOR THE WOMAN WHO EMBROIDERS.

By Mrs. Jane Ford.

The severely plain frock of linen, hand embroidered, is surely the smart gown of the summer, and neither the Empire nor the princess can lay claim to the new lines of these dresses, for while the effect is that of a high waist, we have the unbroken lines from the shoulders to the hem, and yet they do not fie in to the figure as in the regular princess. These charming models seem to hang rather than fit, and they are sure to be comfortable. There is much talk of late among those high up in the art of dress about the normal figure (without corsets), and it is whispered that a few of the fashionable women in Paris have adopted the suggestion of their modistes and are having gowns made without the usual boned stays under them. Whether this mode of dress will ever become general is doubtful, but the lines of these new frocks certainly indicate a tendency to bring about this change, and they are extremely pretty.

It is a style that can be worn by women advanced in age as well as by young girls, and it is not necessary for one to possess an exceptionally good figure in order to appear well in the models.

To develop a dress of this character satisfactory material having considerable body must be selected. Heavy linens, Shantung silks, foulards, challis or cashmerre are admirable for the purpose. As a trimming embroidery is given preference and at first one may be frightened by the thought of putting in so much time on one dress; you will feel quite different about it when you are told that the designs are of such a character and the thread used so coarse that the work may be completed in two or three evenings. The embroidery is applied in two distinct styles, and either is smart.

The stamping is not done until after the dress is completely finished. The transfer patterns can be had at the department stores or at small shops where they make a specialty of such work.

This style of dress brings footwear in prominence, and a shabby or unsuitable pair of shoes cannot easily be hidden. Dull kid or Russian leather in either black or tan with a heavy sole and moderate Cuban heel, is in keeping. Lisle thread or silk stockings, of a rather heavy texture, are in good taste, but one should avoid gauze weaves, as they are only suitable for evening wear with fancy slippers.

To make the dress for the average person it requires six and one-eighth yards of thirty-six inch material, or five and one-quarter yards of forty-four inch goods.—New York Telegram

NEW SHOWER FOR A FUTURE BRIDE

In the case of a bride who will not "go to housekeeping," as the country folk say, or whose relations have already well supplied her with household necessaries, it is a pretty and a new idea to get up a shower which embodies the various fortunate emblems embodied in the old rhyme of happy weddings:—

Something old and something new,
Something borrowed and something blue.

The possibilities of such a shower are not immediately apparent perhaps, but after a little cogitation it will be found to apply to articles which suit the purse string of almost any friend and certain to mean gratification to any bride.

For instance, among the things old there are antiques of every kind—silver, furniture, china, and, last but not least, old lace. Prints come within the scope of this rhyme, so do copies of English classics, which are old, however new the edition.

To Suit All Purses

The possibilities of the something new clause are limitless and can be stretched to cover any kind of novelty that is desirable, from a ten cent appliance to an innovation costing a goodly sum.

The borrowed item is not so difficult as it would at first appear for there are books of quotations, which are certainly borrowed; any pretty thing in tortoise shell or other shell is borrowed from its original possessor. There are plaster casts or marble copies of famous statues and photographs or old masters, and inexpensive but capital copies of old willow ware, with selections from the operas for the musical performer.

For the blue clause no suggestions need be made, as any trifle it is desired to give can be sought in this color.

The showery part of the afternoon is usually followed by a feast, whether a luncheon, supper or buffet refreshment, and in regaling her guests after a gift feature of this sort it would be a charming idea to have the table tricked out in any antique damask, silver, glass, etc., which the hostess can avail herself of from household treasures.

Those in charge of the affair may elect to wear oldtime costumes and the bride may be invited to "a Bygone Days Party," or anything which will keep her unsuspicious of what is in store.

IN CALIFORNIA.

The zephyrs blow the softest
In California;
The flowers bloom the oftest
In California;
The blue sky is the clearest,
The mountains are the nearest,
The green hills are the dearest
In California.

The song birds sing the merriest
In California;
The cherries are the cherriest
In California;
The oranges are the handiest,
The peaches are the dandiest,
The beaches are the sandiest
In California.

The bungalows are the coziest
In California;
The maidens are the rosiest
The lovers are the thickest,
The love-sick are the sickest,
The autos go the quickest
In California.

The sunshine is the sunniest
In California;
The beach scenes are the funniest
In California;
The new things are the newest,
The wives, are they the truest?
The divorces not the fewest
In California.

The oil wells are the oiliest
In California;
The adobe is the softest
In California;
The eucalyptus treats a balloonist,
But the alfalfa gets there soonest,
"The Times" is the best cartoonist
In California.

The fashion show's the latest
In California;
Owens River is the greatest
In California;
The sea breeze is the breeziest,
The steamships land the easiest,
While the airships are the cheesiest
In California.

The tradesmen are the keenest
In California;
The buyers not the meanest
In California;
The gold looms up the brightest,
And the pockets that are lightest
May be filled the very tightest
In California.

The money's made the slickest
In California;
The values grow the quickest
In California;
The investments are securest,
The real estate the surest,
The best thing for the tourist,
In California.

—Adelia Hickman.

"Doggone it!" mutters the meek man.

"How now!" we exclaim, horrified. "What means this unseemly near-profanity?"

"Why, dadblast it!" he splutters. "My wife has had all of my nightshirts hobbled!"

EDUCATIONAL BUTTER SCORING CONTEST

Report of Second Entry, Third Year, Scored April 4, 1911, at the University Farm, Davis, Cal.

The Second Entry of the California Butter Scoring Contest, scored April 4th, was participated in by twenty-two California buttermakers, representing creameries from Imperial to Humboldt counties. The number of cubes was the same as sent to the first entry, although several new contestants replace those who have dropped out since then. The butter was scored by Mr. W. B. Thurston, who has recently come to the coast as permanent representative of the U. S. Dairy Division, and by members of the Dairy department, who placed the scores as follows:

No.	Creamery	Location	Score
11	Grizzly Bluff Creamery	Grizzly Bluff	94½
2	Laton Co-op. Creamery	Laton	94
16	Castroville Creamery	Castroville	93
9	Dairymen's Co-op. Creamery	Tulare	92½
4	Ceres Creamery	Ceres	92½
13	Santa Rose Creamery	Santa Rosa	92½
10	Elk Horn Creamery	Santa Barbara	92½
8	University Farm Creamery	Davis	92
7	Meridian Creamery	Meridian	92
20	Pozzi Creamery	Marysville	92
1	Elite Creamery	Nicasio	92
6	Willow Brook Creamery	Penngrove	92
17	Stanislaus Creamery	Modesto	91½
14	Cottonwood Creamery	Cottonwood	91½
22	Salinas Creamery	Salinas	90½
5	Delta Creamery	Imperial	90½
15	Suisun Creamery	Suisun	90
19	Crescent Creamery	Los Angeles	90
3	Glenn County Creamery	Willows	90
12	.....	.....	89
18	.....	.....	89
21	.....	.....	87½

There is one thing in general that is noted from a study of the butter scores since the scoring contest began in 1909, and that is a general improvement in quality of the finished product. Better butter is being sent in. Many of the competing buttermakers are working under conditions which are adverse to best results, but, even in view of this, are doing remarkably well. This leads one to believe that better methods are being practiced.

Some of the contestants report that their best cream is now being used to supply a sweet cream trade, and this puts them at a disadvantage. Having the poorer cream to work with, the plentiful use of a good starter will be found helpful; the amount and time of adding depending upon local conditions. The few warm days of the past week, when cream for the contest butter was delivered, were unfavorable in some parts, especially through the valley regions, and may account in part for the lower scores of some of the butter from those sections. A buttermaker who will stay with the contest regardless of unfavorable circumstances, is to be commended, and the suggestions made to him should be the more valuable.

Among the defects under flavor, several clubs gave evidence of a feed flavor. Such is likely to appear at this time of the year, and a liberal amount of starter will do much toward its disappearance. Four cubes were criticised for a high acid flavor, and in going over the method blanks these particular defects seemed to be due to either holding the cream too long, holding at too high temperatures,, or ripening to an acidity too high. When cream is received in the afternoon, it is often necessary to hold until the next morning before churning, but the buttermaker should bear in mind that butter keeps better than cream.

The number of mechanical defects was fewer as compared with the first entry. But two cubes were cut because of grittiness, and four for defective body. One piece was cut for mottles, and several were noted as being slightly mottled.

The criticisms under package were not unfavorable. One buttermaker sent his cube packed in ice, and several took extra pains in the preparation of their boxes. A clean neat package is to be desired, as it indicates, to a certain extent, the care which is given to all parts of the butter making. All of the cubes arrived at Davis in due time, and, when scored, had been in the refrigerator room for from 24 to 72 hours.

The call for third entry will be sent out late in May, and it is hoped that not only those who have participated so far, but many more will respond. A report of the work in 1910 has been issued, and may be had by addressing the undersigned.

Respectfully,
LEON M. DAVIE

University Farm, Davis, April 5, 1911.

Phones: A 2116 Main 1802

E. A. DE CAMP

Taxes, Appraisements, Public Work

538 Bradbury Block LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Occasionally there arises from the prehistoric past

SOME individual of fossilized and ancient habit of mind declaring that "advertising does not pay."

Should you meet any one making such a statement ask him these questions:

If advertising does not pay how does a manufacturer thousands of miles away make somebody go into the grocer's or druggist's store in your block and buy his goods?

If advertising does not pay, how does a big mail-order house reach out and lift business practically from the next-door neighbor of the country storekeeper?

If advertising does not pay, why do the greatest department stores in the world run page after page, day in, day out, at enormous cost, in big newspapers, and pay large sums to the men who write and illustrate their announcements?

If advertising does not pay, why do you see small merchants in every city in the land starting to use small space in the newspapers and then rapidly increasing the amount of space they use?

If advertising does not pay, why does anybody advertise?

The question as to whether or not advertising pays has long been definitely settled. Advertising always pays if it is handled the right way.

The merchant who would get the maximum results from his business must advertise..

HISTORIC SCOURGES

An Interesting Account of the Great Plague and Its Appalling Ravages

[By Frederic J. Haskin.]

There is no better illustration of the progress that has been achieved by the human race in its struggles upward from barbarism and savagery than its successful combating of disease. In the infancy of the race, and in fact through all but the last two or three centuries of its existence, it stood helpless before the ravages of dread epidemics. Unable to discover their source or to ascertain their cause, the only recourse in times of terrible epidemics was to fast, and pray that the Almighty would stay the affliction that was making men to die like flies—to die in such numbers and with such frequency that literally the dead were left to bury the dead.

In 1656 Naples had 380,000 deaths in a single six-month period. The whole city was a charnel house, with its remnant of population cowering in terror. In 1812 Constantinople was helpless before a plague that carreid away 144,000 of its population. Throughout the Middle Ages whole nations were stricken with epidemics and half their population laid low on frequently recurring dates. Cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, smallpox and other fell messengers of death waged a warfare on the race as relentless as it was ruinous.

Today these things are not possible except in countries where ignorance and superstition still reign. In the civilized countries the sanitarians have been able to fathom the source and cause of epidemics and to check them in their incipiency. The fire that gets beyond certain limits is beyond human restraint, but the scientists of the world are now able to keep the fire of epidemic disease under control.

New diseases may arise—or rather old ones that were not understood may be dianosed and mastered—but whether it be infantile paralysis or the hookworm disease or pellagra, the scientists delve into their mysteries and find the means for their prevention or abolition. The story of the epidemics of the ages emphasizes humanity's debt to the sanitarian and demonstrates that increased faith in him will bring increased freedom from disease.

The first disease about which history tells us is the plague. That it appeared and was recognized very early in human annals is proved by the numerous references thereto in both the Old and New Testaments, where "plague, pestilence and famine" are linked together as inseparable evils. These allusions also indicate that the plague originally appeared in those alluvial lands lying east of the Mediterranean, in some portion of which it was practically always raging under different names, such as "the pest," "the great mortality," or "the great sickness." But its symptoms differed from those of the black death which was a distinct disease, though equally deadly. The black death never was known to revisit a once stricken locality, while the plague scourged the same districts again and again.

Thucydides, writing about 400 B. C., gives a dramatic account of the plague in Athens—practically the first trustworthy historical and particular mention now extant, and possibly marking the earliest appearance of the plague in Europe. That it had raged for thousands of years in the Levant, in India, in China, and in Egypt, is also certain. In the latter country the peridocial overflow of the Nile and the subsequent exposure to an ardent sun of vast expanses of mud, sediment, decaying vegetation, and bodies of drowned animals, was considered a fruitful source of the pest. The "ten plagues of Egypt" which Moses invoked to cure Pharaoh's hardness of heart, were merely causal visitations.

Marseilles lost half its population in 1720; Moscow was scouraged in 1771; Malta in 1813; the whole of Silesia in 1819; Bulgaria in 1828-29, the Russian army being practically wiped out. Sinse 1841, however, the mediaeval plague has not appeared even locally in any European land, although there have been outbreaks of such modern equivalents as the bubonic plague.

No city or country suffered more severely from the plague than London and England in 1663-1665. This visitation is known to history and to literature as "the great plague of London." In the latter city its horrors have been portrayed by such master writers as Daniel Defoe in his "Journal of the Plague," and by Harrison Ainsworth in his "Old St. Paul's." While all England was more or less afflicted, London felt the full force of the epidemic, nearly seventy thousand souls being swept away. September was the most fatal month. Only the coming of cold weather and the subsequent drastic and wholesale purifying of the city by the great fire of 1666 finally stamped out the scourge. There again the plague differed from the black death, as ordinary low temperatures apparently failed to check the latter's ravages.

Medical science has failed to exactly identify the plague with any of the moderen virulent epidemics, such as typhoid, cholera, or the bubonic plague. It was a most malignant contagious fever, its symptoms including a swelling of the lympahatic glands, carbuncles, and skin eruptions, the victims being liable to be attacked again and again. The period of incubation after exposure to infection lasted from two to seven days, marked by lassitude, drowsiness and general debility. Then followed violent chills, headache, vertigo, vomiting, high fever, delirium, stupor, unconsciousness, convulsions and death from heart constriction. In rare cases there was convalescence and recovery, brought about through stimulation and nutritive support. There was no other known remedy or cure, although quack remedies abounded by the hundreds.

The causes of the plague are now thoroughly understood. Its inception is due to filthy personal habits, insanitary surroundings, such as residenec in damp or marshy soils or undrained city quarters. Its propagation was mainly through atmospheric infection or personal contagion—the latter proved most conclusively by the fact proved most conclusively by the fact that the plague, like the cholera, was invariably disseminated from city to city by the great Oriental religious or commercial caravans. The annual pilgrimage to Mecca was almost invariably followed by an outbreak of the plague in some locality en route. Consequently, these caravans came to be dubbed "plague carriers." The disease is now limited chiefly to Syria, Egypt, Anatobia, Turkey, Asiatic Russia and China.

That the disappearance of the plague from Europe is due to improved sanitation and personal hygiene cannot be doubted. Fortunately, there is now little prospect that the western world will ever again be desolated by any such deadly visitant as the Great Plague. But modern scientific study and research concerning plague infection prove conclusively that all such disorders are spread by rats. It is an accepted axiom that where rats go, plague will go. Mice and ground squirrels also may be blamed. In the case of rats especially it is well known that ships are, and have been from time immemorial, infested with these vermin.

The tracks of all the great mediaeval epidemics are known to have followed the then-existing water routes of trade and travel.

Modern experience with the bubonic plague proves the same thing.

The domestic or ship rat carries the infection in its own carcass and communicates the germs to food, horses and clothing.

Further, the same fleas which infest the rats will harbor in human beings, and infect their host by means of their bite.

PICKUPS.

Those cold-storage speculators who are said to be worried by their overstocks and the high prices of ice might secure an unlimited amount of refrigeration by appealing to the public for sympathy.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

It is announced in Washington that the number of troops along the Mexican border is sufficient "for any emergency that may arise"—at the same time adding no emergency will arise.—Kansas City Star.

"New Mexico will come into statehood automatically in 1912," says the Santa Fe New Mexican. As for Arizona, it looks as if it must come in with an automatic gun, if at all.—Denver Republican.

If the Berlin press thinks that the present "maneuvers" can bear "but one interpretation," it should take a hasty glance over the American newspapers for the past few days.—Washington Times.

Mr. Cannon and his lieutenants are doubtless tempted to "point with pride" to the fact that the president is sending none but "regulars" to the Texas frontier.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Anyway, if the 20,000 United States soldiers do not have any battles to fight along the Rio Grande, they may come in handy for helping the border farmers harvest the hay.—Dallas News.

In time some progressive may rise up and demand that the "recall" plan be made applicable to baseball umpires.—Kansas City Star.

"This is a pretty good poem. You must have had some powerful inspiration."

"I had. The editor promised me $10."

THE MODEL CITY.

Must Have No Slums and No Graft

BUT PRETTY FOUNTAINS,

Harmonious and Appropriate Architecture, Abundance of Parks and Numerous Open Spaces.

After the stone age there was a long period during which mankind lived by the chase, and then as nomadic herdsmen and agriculturists, before they began to gather in towns and cities; the city, however, antedates all historical records and all knowledge of antiquity which has been disclosed by archaeological research. That, reveals Asia as a vast graveyard of cities, many of them of hoary age and buried out of sight in the days of Abraham. Savages had their tribal village encampments but it was only with the dawn of civilization when there began to be a differentiation of functions and exchange of commodities that cities grew up at points favorable to trade. Those early times were full of turbulence and rapine, and all the cities were built for defense and surrounded by walls. This remained true down to the beginning of our modern era, and one may see them yet at places like Nuremburg and Toledo. While the idea of defense had to be made prominent in those old cities, their people all appear to have had a love for the beautiful, a keen sense of their civic life, a warm attachment to their civic mother and great pride in making her attractive and promoting her interests.

In fact, patriotism, as we know it, hardly existed. Men were proud of being Athenians or Romans rather than Greeks or Italians. Even unwordly St. Paul could not forbear when speaking of his birthplace from characterizing it as "no mean city." While the average dwellings of those cities were not equal to ours in comfort or even in appearance, the beauty and splendor of public buildings and the statuary far exceeded anything of modern times. When the Goths took possession of Rome there were over 200 equestrian statues adorning it. This pride in and desire to beautify the city reappeared with the Renaissance. It is doubtful if any ancient town ever equaled Venice in her prime.

In a new country like this it was to be expected that the energy and means of the people would be taken up at first with subduing the wilderness, slowly developing their institutions and establishing trade centers and communication. Then, too, for a long time the population was shifting, the most enterprising and active moving into new sections. All this prevented much attention being paid to appearances and the sort of attachment to and pride in localities, homes and towns that come from generations growing up in one place and making it part of their lives.

Now, however, we have reached the time when we know pretty well where our cities are to be, and there has spread all over the land a desire to make them fitting marts for the prompt and convenient transaction of business and attractive, wholesome dwelling places for people of education and refinement. It is almost discouraging to think how much that has been done must be done over in order to accomplish this, but it has been entered upon courageously. The new architecture, that of the past twenty years, is a vast improvement on anything that preceded it, and much of the old is being remodeled. In New York the deadly brown-stone gloom and monotony of miles of high stoop blocks is being relieved by numerous changes of fronts to light stone or brick and basement entrances, and the business sections are showing in their structures a symmetry and dignity with appropriateness and simplicity of ornamentation which bespeak good taste. The first real impulse of renewed appreciation of the beautiful after we had unaccountably abandoned the charming colonial style and appropriate furniture, for mansard roofs and black walnut and gilt, came from the Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. That was chiefly beneficial in supplying us with new ideas and better standards for interior furnishing and decoration. Chicago, with its really superb buildings, followed, and gave us a new start in architecture, both public and domestic, which is still carrying us forward.

With these advances in taste and knowledge in building have come the desire and purpose to improve and beautify our cities in every way. Besides such harmonious, appropriate architecture everywhere, we want noble and inspiring statues, graceful fountains, numerous open spaces and an abundance of parke and play grounds. We want wide, well-paved, clean streets and pure, abundant water. We want no slums and no graft. Most cities have grown up by accident here and there a little, with no definite intelligent plan and no guidance. Carnegie and Rockefeller could not have devoted their entire fortunes to a better purpose than uniting them to build a model city. First, the site must be chosen, keping in mind the cardinal requirements of accessibility, preferably both by land and water, climate and healthfulness, room for growth and water supply, which latter is becoming a serious problem for growing towns. Having secured these fundamentals a carefully considered plan should be adopted before ground is broken. There should be in the first place provision made for every possible underground convenience, water, lighting, heating, sewers, traction, telegraph and telephone wires and all car tracks. Once they are well paved no car tracks should be permitted on the surface. There should be the reservation of such space as experience has shown is necessary for churches, schools, libraries, public buildings and theaters, each with open ground about them, and every school should have ample play grounds. Certain sections should be set apart for business and otherer for residences, and no crowding, no skyscrapers nor anything approaching congestion permitted. Attractive sanitary dwellings for clerks, operatives and laborers, each with its little plot, should be provided, and all factories kept at a distance which, with transportation so quick and easy, would be unobjectionable. While there should be scope for individual taste and preference in building, there should be strict regulation, and a board with power to insist on harmony and a reasonable degree of conformity to environment. Such a city organized on the basis of a corporation, with the right to vote confined to stockholders, that is, property owners, would be an example to the world, and the great need of the time is to better the condition of cities. In such an one as is here outlined there would be beautiful surroundings, all conveniences, good government, a minimum of crime, poverty and disease, and universal education. It would be sure to grow, for aspiring and progressive people would seek it from everywhere. Who will organize a corporation for a model city on a large scale? With capable leadership and management it could be made to pay.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

One of the Most Ancient and Esteemed Traditions.

COURTS HAVE DECLARED

That the Doctrine that Employees Tacitly Assume the Risks at Their Trade Is Good Law.

The New York Court of Appeals has decided in its wisdom that the legislature cannot enact a law which insures compensation to employes injured in the course of their work and to the families of those who are killed. The utmost that can be done is to sweep away some of the judge-made defenses behind which employers have shielded themselves in damage suits. These defenses have indeed been strong to defeat elementary justice and common sense. The fellow-servant doctrine, the doctrine of contributory negligence, and the doctrine of assumption of risk, we are now told lie within the power of the legislature. When Crystal Eastman was discussing work accidents and the law, as they are in Pennsylvania, she found the law "behind hand" and the lawmakers "blind;" their minds thoroughly steeped in old ideas of theoretical equality and freedom of contract;" and this she described as the summing up of the whole situation. We now see how incomplete was her apparently keen and conclusive analysis. All that she said is true, but it does not by any means sum up the whole situation. We now learn that when the lawmakers open their eyes, when their minds are stirred out of the old ideas and they determine to enact a law which is in tries of Europe, they are not to principle measureably abreast of those of the most backward coun-be allowed to do anything of the kind. Employes may without legislative enactment be declared to have assumed, but employers cannot even by statute be required to assume, the risks of their trade.

The doctrine that employes tacitly assume the risks of their trade is good law, for the judges since Abinger in the Priestly case, and Shaw in the Farwell case have said it. No legislature had ever laid down such a principle. The famous decisions rest purely upon such economic, moral, and sociological reasonings as the Court of Appeals in its recent decision refuses to admit though it dismisses them with a tribute of respect. That reasoning, it is true, was not sound morally, economically, or sociologically; but it is equally true that it was not and did not pretend to be legal, in the sense of being derived from any constitutional or statutory expression of the sovereign legislative will. Lord Abinger, in refusing to hold the employer liable, roundly declared that "the inconvenience and absurdity of the consequences is a sufficient argument against this principle." After all these years a legislature finds, what has long been obvious to moralists, economists and sociologists, that it is the opposite principle of requiring an employe to prove that neither he nor his fellow servants are negligent, which involves inconvenient and absurd consequences. The legislature modestly tries, in a few admittedly dangerous trades, to establish the principle of assumption of risk by the employer. It proposes a plan by which the industry as a whole is to assume the risk, which is gradually to be transferred like other increases of expense in manufacture, to the consuming public. But behold, what the judges did without difficulty at the expense of the defenceless workers, even the sovereign legislature cannot do, at the expense of industry. Why? Because, it appears, this is taking property without due process of law. The legislature had done its best; but to create a due process of law for the establishment of a rational, just and modern system of compensation for industrial accidents, even in the dangerous trades is beyond the power of the legislature, or because they have ever done anything which by the widest stretch of the imagination could possibly be interpreted as indicative of any such intention. The fourteenth amendment was intended to protect ex-slaves from any state laws which might impose civil disabilities upon them. An earlier amendment, the fifth, requires the federal government also to observe "due process of law," in taking life, liberty, or property; and, in fact, the "right to law" is one of the most ancient and esteemed of all the common law traditions. But is this ancient bulwark of liberty, so long the peculiar glory of England, and of English speaking people, is by judicial interpretation to become one more obstacle in the way of rational legislation, one more mocking denial of popular rights under the cover of protecting them, a husk of a constitutional guarantee with a rotten kernel of legislative impotence, then the sooner it is swept out of the constitution and out of the judicial mind the better for all concerned.

Courts and constitutions cannot retain public respect and loyalty, to say nothing of veneration and affection if decisions of this kind represent their prevailing spirit. No lip service to the economics, sociology, and morality, which the judges evidently discover with much misgiving, as a new force which they do not fully understand, but with which they see that they must reckon, will save them from the popular wrath which such decisions engender.

If we must amend the state and federal constitutions before we can enact a compensation law, providing such financial compensation to the sufferers in the Washington Place fire, as would be theirs if the disaster had happened in any civilized country except ours, this, we repeat, will not be because any constitutional convention, or any popular vote has ever so decreed. It is because phrases have gradually been distorted from their original and natural meaning, and because legal rights have been transformed into judicial wrongs. We are not prepared to say that any other remedy than amendment is now possible, or that in practice even that one is possible. We point out merely that the obstacle which the court finds in the way of doing what morality, economics and sociology require is a court made obstacle, just as are the other obstacles which the court is now complacently willing to let the legislature remove if they will be good enough to try again.—The Survey.

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FOR HUNTING DUCKS OUT OF SEASON

San Fernando Sports Are Caught with the Goods and are Given Fine for Breaking the Law.

Deputy constable J. Yburra of San Fernando bagged a couple of belated duck hunters at San Fernando this week and brought them before Justice Melrose Teusday.

They were Felipe Gomez and Raphael Gonzales, the latter a boy.

Gomez pleaded guilty of hunting out of season and was given the minimun fine, $25, and the boy was put on probation, after a lecture on the duty of hunters to keep the game laws.

SENIOR BOYS ENTERTAIN.

The boys of the Senior class of the High School, Glendale, gave a picnic to the grils of the same class on Thursday. The party left the school grounds at 10 o'clock on a hay wagon and spent the day at Griffith Park, returning home by moonlight.

WINNERS IN ORATORICAL CONTEST ALL TROPICO STUDENTS.

In the prelminaries of the Glendale High School Oratorical contest the winning students were all Tropico students. The winners were as follows: Freshman, Jennie Boring; Sophomore, Alma Turner; Junior, Mr. Story; Senior, Dwight Stevenson.

FRAUD ALLEGED IN A HORSE TRADE.

Tropico Citizen Trades Animals with a Horse Dealer at Burbank and Gets the Worst of It

H. Steelman of Eulalia street brought suit against Charles Finch of Burbank in which he seeks to recover a horse valued at $125 which he traded for an animal that he alleges is worthless. Mr. Steelman asserts that the animal which he got for his $125 mare was in apparently good condition when the trade was made, but that in a few hours afterward the horse presented an entirely different appearance.

Mr. Finch has prepared an answer to the complaint and engaged attorney Selph of Los Angeles to represent him in the suit. Attorney Burch is conducting Mr. Steelman's case.

STEAM PLANT READY FOR OPERATION BY JULY 1.

Thirty-six Thousand Horse-Power of Electricity Will Be Generated by Southern California Edison Company at Long Beach.

"All contracts have been let for the completion of the first unit, 16,000 horsepower, of the new steam plant for generating electricity of the Southern California Edison Company at Long Beach," said R. H. Ballard, secretary and general manager of that organization. "Work is being rushed as rapidly as possible in order to have the plant ready for operation by July 1.

"Specifications have been sent out and bids are being received for the necessary apparatus to comprise the second unit of about 20,000 horse-power, which will be installed and be ready for operation a year later."

The present construction for the plant comprises two buildings having a combined floor space of nearly an acre. The generator and boiler house have a floor area of 30,000 square feet and are 60 feet high. The building which will contain the electrical switches and transformers covers 7600 square feet and is four stories high. Both structures are of reinforced concrete, with artificial stone base, ornamental copper cornice and mission tile roof. The generator room has a floor of imported Welsh quarry tile and glazed tile wainscot.

For supplying steam, there will be eight Stirling boilers, each of which will deliver continuously 30,000 pounds of steam per hour at 225-pound pressure and 125 degrees of superheat. For the present installation, the evaporation will be at the rate of 2880 tons of water a day.

After doing its work in the main turbine, the steam will pass into the condenser, where it will be converted into water, a process which provedes more power per pound of steam used and saves most of the water, which is returned to the boilers.

The condenser is an immense cast-iron shell containing more than 19 miles of brass tubing, through which the water circulates. Circulating water for cooling the surfaces with which the steam will come in contact will be taken from the sea.

Crude oil will be used for fuel, and a large concrete storage tank will be provided.

The switchboard, from which all the machinery and switches will be controlled, will be located in the generator building. The transformer and switches will be installed in the transformer house.

Electricity will be generated at 11,000 volts. A part of the current will be distributed at that voltage, although the transformers will provide for transformation to 30,000 and 60,000 volts, and the long-distance transformation will be at the latter voltage. Double bus bar systems will be provided throughout for 11,000, 30,000 and 60,000 volt circuits.

STANDARDS OF DRESS.

America Has a Higher One Than Any Other Country, but Individuality Is Lacking.

When one considers the magnitude to which dressmaking as a business has grown, the amount of capital it represents and the great number of business men and women, aside from the corps of designers, fitters and seamstresses employed in it, it is difficult to conceive how comparatively new an industry it is. To be sure, the late Monsieur Worth is regarded as the originator of the dressmaking business, but for a long time the house he established reigned without rivals. This young English lad came to Paris in the early days of the Third Empire as assistant in a draper's shop, and was an important element in the wool trade before he launched the idea he had long considered of combining the business of the cloth merchant with that of the dressmaker. He eventually opened business on these lines. The original Worth was a man with a positive genius for color and combination, and it was not long before he was taken up by the Empress Eugenie and became the court dressmaker.

Worth, however, always designed gowns for individual customers, and never repeated one. Those who followed him began to perceive the sheeplike nature of the women and to see the practical advantages of the model gown, and is in the rich, fashionable world at least, the providing of woman's apparel became a big industry replacing individual efforts on the part of individual women aided by women seamstresses.

Even then European women retained some traditions in regard to dress, but in practical, democratic America the demand was already created for the ready made trade. As the adoption of dressmaking became a competitive business the standard of excellence became higher and the cost of production proportionately greater. Few could pay the price asked by the big dressmaker, yet every woman wished to be dressed as well as her neighbor, so costumes and wraps began to be cut out in great quantities by skilled tailors and sold ready to wear. This led immediately to a rise in the standard of dressing, for good-looking clothes made after the latest fashions could be had for a sum much less than the cost of having them made by individual dressmakers. The ready made trade was developed further in the United States than in any other country, and is undoubtedly responsible for the assumption that American women are the best dressed women in the world.

Undoubtedly the standard of dressing here is higher than anywhere else; that is, a larger proportion of women are gowned so as to conform with advanced fashions than is the case in any other country. Yet, on the other hand, while the standard is raised American women are in great danger of losing their individuality. We have developed a type, an American type, perhaps more easily recognized by its clothes than by any other characteristic.

American women are always easily recognized abroad, and foreigners visiting here are likely to say that American women look much alike. They perceive the lack of the personal element in their raiment. Watching the crowd in one of the smart shopping districts, one has something of the feeling of viewing an army on parede. Every coat fits the same, every skirt is the same length, every hat poised at the same angle; whatever style of shoe is the newest and latest covers every foot and if violets are "worn this season" a bunch of exact hue and size is pinned to every breast. Even gowns worn in the evening show the baneful influence of the model, rather than the individuality of the woman. This is to be particularly regretted, as in an evening gown a woman has almost unlimited sway.

Dressmakers are likely to be warm exponents of the "model" gown, and solely for business reasons. They have found by experience that experimenting is expensive, and the results often doubtful, and that it is easier to persuade a customer that the latest thing becomes her than to convince her that something she has not seen will suit her. Fashions designed to be worn by a great many women must be strong and forcible—as the buyers sometimes say in looking the new models over, "something to strike them hard." In nine cases out of ten a woman's personality is lost in such a setting, and the result is a lot of costumes walking down the street, instead of a lot of women.

One of the best dressed women in the fashionable world is Comtesse Greffuhle, of Paris, and she never buys a gown or orders a hat from a professional dressmaker or modiste. Everything she wears is made in her own home under her supervision and from her own designs. She has been the means of launching several new ideas, the Byzantine gown that she wore at her daughter's wedding some six years ago being a noticeable example. But the comtesse always drops a fashion if it becomes general, and, as a rule, her gowns are too expressive of her own personality to be easily adapted to popular fashions.

At a charity bazaar last spring in Paris the Comtesse Greffuhle wore a one-piece coat, cut very much like an old-fashioned dolman, only on perfect lines that were not known when dolmans were popularly worn. Her hat was small, slightly suggestive of a poke, and her whole head was enveloped in a tulle scarf tying on one side in a butterfly bow. She looked quaint and distinguished and the tulle arrangement gave a youthful touch to an otherwise austere costume. It is unnecessary to say that this coat never served as a model for popular trade, and yet a great many women could wear it becomingly.

The best argument for ordering from a model or investing in a well made ready-to-wear costume is the economy effected in time and money. Then, it is possible for a woman to add the personal touch by some arrangement of veil or trimming or ornament which will serve to suggest her individuality and distinguish her costume from the hundreds of others built on the same lines.

ETHELYN MIDDLETON.

MARKED PROGRESS IN U. S. C. COURSES.

Steps Are Being Taken by Trustees and Faculty Along Those Lines.

Steps already are being taken by the trustees and faculty of the University of Southern California for marked progress in courses and for the addition of new class rooms for starting departments.

The graduate department, acting on the new incentive given by the right to grant teachers' certificates, will be reorganized and greater stress laid on the post graduate courses.

As many more students that heretofore are expected to take courses preparatory to teaching, it is intended to enlarge the faculty for this work, if necessary.

The newly-formed graduate council, composed of faculty members, appointed by the president of the university, G. F. Bovard, has under its immdediate supervision the graduate instruction of the various departments, and next year it is planned to have all the departments of the school include graduate departments.

A department of architecture and drawing will be added to the college of liberal arts.

Emory S. Bogardus of Chicago University will be employed as assistant professor of economics, owing to the marked growth of the department. He is a sociological writer of some prominence, and will receive the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of California in June.

During the summer months both the north and south wings of the main university building will be enlarged by an added story. The new space will be divided into class rooms and offices. In the south wing drafting rooms will be provided for the new department of architecture.

A natatorium may be a feature of the athletic work of the school, although as yet no official statement has been made. If the scheme eventually materializes, the plunge will be large enough for aquatic sports, and swimming instruction will be a regular course of the gymnasium work.

STATE UNIVERSITY BUDGET ARRANGED.

Board of Regents Plans Division of Fund Amounting to $1,819,531.

At a meeting in San Francisco Wednesday the board of regents of the University of California fixed the budget of university expenditures as follows: Salaries, $722,727.63; scholarships, $15,775; agricultural department, $282,819.87; building operations, $300,000; running expenses, $498,208.50. Total, $1,819,531.

The details of the university prize essay competition, for which an award of $1000 is offered by Truxton Beale, were announced. The essays are to be in answer to Tolstoi's question in his book, "What shall we do then?" The contest will be open to students of the university, certain special students and alumni who have taken their "B. A." degree not later than May, 1908.

By a ruling of the board graduates of the medical school of the University of California and of the Los Angeles department of the Medical School of California, who were graduated from these institutions before their affiliation with the state university, will be accredited with full standing as graduates of the University of California.

CORPORATION TAX IS PAYABLE HERE.

Taxes payable to the federal government from corporations of the sixth internal revenue district of California now are due and may be paid at any time at the office of Collector Parker in the federal building.

The list of corporations filing, prior to March 1, 1911, reports of business done in 1910, as compiled by the revenue officials here, has been returned from Washington.

With trifling changes the Washington authorities accepted the reports and the taxes determined are the same as were thought just by the revenue office here.

It is the desire of the revenue officials that the corporations pay their taxes as soon as possible.

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TROPICO CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Church of the Brethren.

Park and Glendale avenues. Services each Sunday. Sunday school 10 a.m. Preaching 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Christian Workers, 7 p.m. Ministers—Wm. Stutsman, M. M. Eshelman, S. S. Garst, Joseph Root. Everybody quite welcome to all services.

Presbyterian Church.

Rev. C. Blanchard Hatch, pastor. Bible School with Baraca-Philathea Classes, 9:45 a.m. F. C. Richardson, superintendent.

Sermon 11:00 a.m. Christian Endeavor 6:45. Evening Sermon 7:30.

Wednesday evening: Lecture Room Talk, Conference and Prayer.

Church Parlor Meetings: Baraca-Philathea, Business and Social, third Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

Ladies' Missionary Society, third Tuesday of each month at 2:30 p.m.

Ladies' Aid Society, first Wednesday of each month at 2:00 p.m.

Methodist Church.

Rev. W. C. Botkins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Sunday School at 10 a.m. Epworth

GLENDALE CHURCH DIRECTORY

Methodist Episcopal of Casa Verdugo, corner Louise and Dyden streets. Rev. C. R. Norton. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; C. H. Lee, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a.m.

First Baptist

Third and Louise streets. Rev. Eugene Haines. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

Catholic,

Utter Sunday services: Sunday Seventh and Cedar streets. Rev. J. S. O'Neill. Sunday services: Mass 8 a.m.; Sunday school follows. Mass 10:30.

Central Christian,

Sixth and Louise streets. Rev. J. W. Mid-week prayer meeting at 7:30 League meeting at 6:30 p.m. p.m., Wednesday.

school, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; C. E., 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

First M. E.,

Third and Dayton. Rev. J. F. Humphrey. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

First Presbyterian,

Fourth and Cedar streets. Rev. S. L. Ward. Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. C. E., 6:30 p.m. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting.

Seventh Day Adventist,

Fourth street Sanitarium. Sabbath school, 10:00 a.m. Preaching, 11:00 a.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

St. Mark's Episcopal

Fourth and Isabelle streets. Rev. R. O. Mackintosh. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m.

West Glendale,

Fifth and Pacific. Rev. A. B. Morrison. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10 a.m.; preaching, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

TALK LEGISLATION ON CONSOLIDATION.

Legislation enacted recently at Sacramento was discussed at a conference Tuesday between the members of the city and county consolidation commission and Senator Leslie R. Hewitt.

Senator Hewitt explained at length the details of the legislation and its effects on the consolidation project, after which the commissioners decided that although there was no hope of effecting consolidation at present, the matter of annexation had been expedited.

Under laws passed at the last session of the legislature, communities from outside the city and wishing to enter it may do so and at the same time assume their share of the city's debts and other obligations if they so desire, and the object of the commission now will be to convince the outside communities that it is for their interest to do so.

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